

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RUDOLPH'S ESCAPING AT UNION

FOLK CAPTURES VERNON

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEVADA, Mo., March 26.—In the Democratic primary in this (Vernon) county yesterday, Folk, for governor, got 59 of the 8 delegates to the county convention. The others went to Reed.

Reed's 20 votes all came from the country, while Folk has 39 from the city, he having carried all of the city wards.
This is the home county of Senator Stone and the state administration forces made a hard fight on Folk.
The convention met this afternoon to select nine delegates to the state convention and instruct them for Folk.

PRIMARIES IN ARKANSAS.

Democrats Are Voting for Governor and Congressmen.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—Today each of the 75 counties in Arkansas will hold Democratic primaries for governor and Congressmen. Candidates for state offices will be voted on and Democratic nominees for Congress will be chosen in all seven districts.

Interest centers in the race for the nomination for governor between Gov. Jeff Davis, who aspires to a third term, and Carroll D. Wood, associate justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court.
Gov. Davis is also candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator James H. Berry, whose term expires on March 4, 1907.

HERMIT DEAD IN HIS HUT.

Adopts Life of Recluse After Wife's Tragic Death.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHESTER, Pa., March 26.—James Gordon, 70 years old, was found dead one morning last week by farmers in a hut on

the side of Burnt mountain, near Rockdale. Gordon, who was known as the Burnt mountain hermit, had not been seen for some days and the farmers on hatching in the door of his lone abode discovered the body. He had been dead several days.
A few months ago Gordon, who was then a well-to-do farmer, lost his house, barn and nearly all he possessed by fire. His

wife perished in the flames. He then took the hut on the mountain, where he had since been living in seclusion, eking out a living by hunting.
Time snakes are used in Morocco to clear houses of rats and mice.
A Sicilian tribunal sentenced a noted forger to imprisonment for 159 years.

SOCIETY WOMEN WHO OWE BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO PE-RU-NA

There are a Million Women now Ailing Who Should Remember that Pe-ru-na is an Infallible Specific for Spring Colds and Coughs, Lassitude and Nervousness Incident to the First Warm Weather.

MISS MARY E. JUDGE,
228 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO, CAN.



MISS ELLEN CRAWLEY,
241 S. MADISON
AVE.
LAGRANGE, ILL.



MISS MARTHA KAPLANSKY,
PRES. "SOKOL" CLUB, 1339 W. 16TH ST.
CHICAGO.



Spring Time the Best Season of the Year to Treat Chronic Catarrh.

Notwithstanding that a Great Number of People Have Been Cured of Chronic Catarrh by Taking Pe-ru-na During the Past Cold Season,

Yet It Cannot Be Denied That the Cold, Wet, Stormy Weather Has Retarded Many Cures,

And, In Some Cases, Actually Prevented a Cure.

SPRINGTIME has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment and thus delay a cure.
This liability at this season of the year is, in a great measure, removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to take treatment.
Pe-ru-na is acknowledged by everyone to be the only reliable and unfailing cure of catarrh wherever it may be located. When you take Pe-ru-na you are not experimenting with an unknown remedy.

MISS MARY E. JUDGE, 228 Richmond street, West, Toronto, Canada, writes:
"I have been troubled with catarrh almost ever since I can remember. About five years ago it settled in the middle ear, causing great difficulty in hearing. I am indeed grateful to say that three bottles of Pe-ru-na relieved me so greatly that I felt encouraged to continue its use. After taking eleven bottles more, I was entirely and permanently cured. I had spent hundreds of dollars on bottles of medicine without relief, while \$14 spent for Pe-ru-na cured me within a few short weeks."

A Cold in the Head or Throat Is Almost Certain to Develop Into Catarrh If Neglected.

CATARRH usually begins as a cold in the head or throat and is neglected until it becomes chronic; then it begins to dawn on the victim that he has catarrh. Unless he is very foolish indeed he will not rest easy until the catarrh is entirely cured. Thousands pay no attention to it until it is too late.
If Pe-ru-na is used the cold never becomes chronic, and hence catarrh is prevented. But after catarrh has become thoroughly established, Pe-ru-na will cure it, but it will take much longer.
Men and women of national reputation as well as thousands in the humble walks of life publicly endorse Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na does all that is claimed for it. It cures catarrh.

THE FIRST STAGE OF CATARRH.

A Serious Mistake Which Thousands Are Making.

THE first stage of catarrh is what is commonly known as "catching cold." It may be in the head, nose, throat or lungs. Its beginning is sometimes so severe as to cause a chill and considerable fever, or it may be so slight as to not hinder a person from his usual business. In perhaps a majority of cases little or no attention is paid to the first stage of catarrh, and hence it is that nearly one-half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form.

To neglect a cold is to invite chronic catarrh. As soon as anyone discovers the first symptoms of catching cold he should at once begin the use of Pe-ru-na according to directions on the bottle, and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects.
Unless this is done the cold is almost sure to end in the second stage of catarrh which is making so many lives miserable. If Pe-ru-na was taken every time one has a cold or cough chronic catarrh would be practically an unknown disease.

MISS LORETTA WALL, 250 N. Dale street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Last spring I found I was suffering with catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I took three bottles of Pe-ru-na and found myself gaining very quickly in every way."—Miss Loretta Wall.

CATARRH OF LUNGS

Is Generally the Result of a Neglected Cold.—Pe-ru-na Cures Coughs, Colds and Catarrh.

CATARRH of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh. Every one who is afflicted with chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stages of the disease Pe-ru-na can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once treatment with Pe-ru-na.

A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Pe-ru-na, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Pe-ru-na for some time. There are a great many cases of consumption every year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Pe-ru-na had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

MRS. L. E. CLAUSER, 50 North Eleventh street, Newark, N. J., writes: "Pe-ru-na has done for me what much medicine of various kinds did not seem to touch. I shall keep it on hand, and whenever I take a cold, as one frequently does, I will use it. I am in all respects now well. Appetite good, sleep well and system regular."

MISS MARGRET FAHEY, 49 Adams street, Troy, N. Y., writes: "We have used Pe-ru-na in our family for years and I am very pleased to say that it cured me of catarrh of the lungs when the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. I used Pe-ru-na for six months and at the end of that time my cough had disappeared, my appetite was much better and I had gained 10 pounds and looked the picture of health. I am in perfect health now and feel that Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but builds up the system, and is therefore a grand medicine."—Miss Margret Fahey.

The best cure or preventative known to the medical profession up to date for catarrh in all its conditions is Pe-ru-na. During the uncertain weather of springtime it is an unnecessary hazard for any one to neglect to guard himself from taking disease, by taking Pe-ru-na.

MRS. VIOLA MARSHALL, 420 West Madison street, Springfield, Ill., writes: "Two months ago when I sought your advice, and you told me that I was suffering from systemic catarrh, I had gotten so bad that I could not bear the jolt of walking and had to lie down most of the time. I began taking your Pe-ru-na and now I feel like a new woman. I can walk just as far as I please without feeling any fatigue and I have taken only three bottles of Pe-ru-na. I shall never cease praising Pe-ru-na nor thanking Dr. Hartman for his kind advice."—Mrs. Viola Marshall.

Pe-ru-na is of national fame as a catarrh remedy. It is the only internal, systemic, catarrh remedy known to the medical profession. It makes diseased mucous membranes healthy, whether it is the mucous membrane lining the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs.

MISS MARTHA KAPLANSKY, President "Sokol" Club, 1339 West Sixteenth street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "My health was in such a state that my friends were alarmed over my condition. I doctored and took nearly everything that was recommended to me, but nothing seemed to have any effect on me until I took Pe-ru-na. My lungs were in a weak condition, were sore all the time, and the slightest cold would settle there. I was scarcely ever free from pain and had lost much in weight. My physician advised a change of climate, and I was about to go away when I was persuaded to try Pe-ru-na. I began to improve with the first bottle, and kept steadily improving until I was well. I also gained in weight and feel like my old self again."—Miss Martha Kaplansky.

MRS. JUDGE J. F. BOYER, 423 Davis street, Evanston, Ill., writes: "If any one has reason to praise Pe-ru-na it is surely myself. Last spring I became as run down from the serious effects of a lingering cold that several complications united in pulling me down. I could neither eat nor sleep well and lost flesh and spirit. I finally tried Pe-ru-na and it did wonders for me. In two weeks I was like another person, and in a month I felt better than I have ever done before. I thank Pe-ru-na for new life and strength."
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY GOLD CROWN NO MORE \$3 LESS

Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractor in St. Louis.
REFERENCES—My Gold and Porcelain Crowns are perfect and I had 6 teeth extracted absolutely without pain.—Mrs. Becker, 720 Ashurst av.
SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL MARCH 30 ONLY.
Set of Teeth.....\$2.00 Bridge.....\$2.00
Best Set "Special" \$4.00 Extraction, painless, 25c
22k Gold Crown.....\$3.00 Gold Fillings.....75c
Our Reliability is unquestioned. This firm is backed by a wealthy corporation and is therefore thoroughly responsible. All work guaranteed for 15 years.
Dr. Tarr Mgr., and skilled staff of operators in constant attendance.
NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS, 720 Olive St.
Dr. Lady attends. Open daily. Evenings till 9 o'clock. Sundays, 9 to 4. Take elevator.

YOU CAN FEEL SURE WHEN YOU BUY A MERCANTILE

You are NOT paying for CHROMOS, BANDS, SCHEMES, FREE DEALS, etc., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS.
P. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., MANF., St. Louis, UMOA MADE.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Hemorrhoids and Diseases of the Rectum and Colon. Of the thousands cured by our method, thousands of cases of Piles and Hemorrhoids are cured by our method. Send for your free copy today.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 2805 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DENTISTS.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS
LEADING
DENTISTS
509 OLIVE ST.
Established 44 years. All work guaranteed. NOTICE: Do not go to the Fake Dentists who advertise cheap work, for they are not reliable, and their prices are more than ours and the work not good. Come to us and get the most reliable work done at the lowest prices.
REMEMBER IT IS THE New York Dental Rooms, 509 Olive St. Open daily from 8 to 6. Sunday from 9 to 1.

DR. PAUL W. LENZE

DENTAL PARLORS,
1010A OLIVE STREET.
Painless Extractions. Set of Teeth, \$2.00. Other work accordingly. German spoken.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL ROOMS

EST. 1871—PAINLESS EXTRACTION, 25c. Dr. J. C. H. Case, Proprietor. 415 N. Broadway, bet. Locust and St. Charles.

DENTISTS.

Boston Steam Dental Rooms
ESTABLISHED 1871.
415 N. Broadway, bet. Locust and St. Charles. 4th Floor. Take Elevator.
Bridge Work 3 Per Tooth...
SET OF TEETH.....\$2.00 and up
Best set of Teeth.....\$4.00
GOLD FILLINGS.....\$1.00 and up
COMPOSITION FILLINGS.....\$2.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION.....50c
Open Evenings till 9. Sundays 9 to 1.
DR. J. H. CASE, Proprietor.

TEETH

Porcelain and Gold-Crowned Bridgework. Painless extracting. Gas Given. Plates of all kinds. Prices moderate.
DR. E. C. CHASE,
R. E. Cor. Ninth and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

DR. A. E. MOSER, DENTIST.

410 FRANKLIN AV. Entire 24 Floor. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.
J. A. SHOBER, DENTIST.
211 N. 7TH ST. SUITE 218. HOLLAND BLDG. ALBANY DENTAL CO. TAKE ELEVATOR.

DENTISTS.

FREE DENTAL CLINIC
By reliable, accurate dentists, who are experts in our system of painless dentistry. Don't throw your money away on the so-called best dentists when you can have it done by us for the cost of material. Absolutely no students.
\$2.50 (no more), Gold Crowns, \$2.50; Best Crowns in the World.
TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. Free Clinic and Prices until March 31.
Full set of Teeth.....\$1.00
Best set of Teeth.....\$2.00
Gold Fillings.....\$2.00
Bridge Work.....\$1.00
Bring this ad with you. Be sure you are in the right place.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY USE OF Vitalized Air
We are the only dentists west of New York City who make their own Vitalized Air and Gas. Absolutely harmless and painless.
Vitalized Air Given. Also, Teeth Extracted Free. Be sure That You are in the Right Place. Bring this Ad and get one gold filling free.
ALL WORK DONE ON EASY PAYMENTS.
All work guaranteed for 15 years.
The oldest and most reliable college in the city.
622 Olive st. Hours till 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4. Southeast cor. 7th and Olive sts.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE.

622 Olive st. Hours till 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4. Southeast cor. 7th and Olive sts.

EASTERN PAINLESS DENTISTS.

Gold Crowns, 22k.....\$2.00
Best set of Teeth.....\$2.00
Gold Fillings.....\$2.00
Silver Fillings.....\$2.00
DRS. WIGGINTON & JOHNSON, Managers.

BIG FOUR.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL.
ST. LOUIS
TO
NEW YORK.
Leaves St. Louis 12:00 Noon.
Arrives New York 6:00 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leaves New York 1:00 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
LIBRARY CARS. THROUGH SLEEPERS
City Ticket Office, St. Louis,
BROADWAY AND CHESTNUT ST.

GOLD-WATCH FREE

No trust owns up. This is why we give you this watch. A story of appearance to one guaranteed for 30 days. Return it if you are not satisfied. No questions asked. For each watch, send us your name and address. We will send you the watch. When you send us the watch, we will send you the watch. When you send us the watch, we will send you the watch.
100 Broad St., Attitash, N.H.

J.P.

Those suffering from weak nervous system which sap the pleasure of life should take Juvon Pills. One bottle will tell a story of marvelous results. This medicine has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever been offered. Sent by mail in plain package. Only on receipt of this ad. and 5c. Made by the originator, J. P. Juvon, 100 Broad St., Attitash, N.H.

DON'T GET GRAY.

Moisten the hair, moustache or whiskers with Sunlight Hair Tonic before retiring, the hair will be the proper color in the morning. Shades the hair at will. One, two, three, four, five or six shades in one bottle. Simple directions, easily applied, perfectly harmless. Won't rub off or stain the linen. Sold by druggists, wholesale and retail. Medium size 50 cents, or express prepaid thirty 2-cent stamps. Sunlight Hair Tonic Co., 3660 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (Guaranteed.)

CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE VIA B. & O. S.W.

DIRECT LINE
Through express, painful day coaches. Three through daily trains.
9:30 A. M., 2:05 A. M., 9:05 P. M.
Ticket Office, Olive and Sixth and Union Station.

THE HOME OF OLD WHISKEY.

The Scotch Whisky Association have told a thousand times in connection with this whisky. Pure, smooth, pure, smooth, pure, smooth. Send for your free copy today.
The Scotch Whisky Association, 100 Broad St., Attitash, N.H.

GOLD REDUCTION AT WORLD'S FAIR

South Dakota Will Exhibit Reproduction of Great Homestake Mine and Mills.

\$10,000 IN GOLD PRODUCED

Two Great Papier Mache Maps Showing Mountain, Valley and Plain of Black Hill District.

With its exhibit in gold mining at the World's Fair South Dakota purposes to show how it is more profitable to mine gold where it is scarce than where it is plentiful. The great Homestake mine in the Black Hills, where gold is crushed from the rock at the rate of one-sixth of an ounce of gold to the ton of rock, will be pointed to as the greatest proof of this statement.

In the Gulch at the Fair a working gold reduction plant with stamp mills, concentration tables, amalgamation plates and cyanide tanks and retorts will illustrate the method of separating such small amounts of the ore from the rocks.

Our purpose is to show how the perfect mining practices used in the Black Hills make the mining of low-grade ores profitable," said S. W. Russell, president of the South Dakota commission. "We want to show that it is better than the small vein proposition where less earth and waste, of course, is used. When it is considered that our ore runs only \$3.53 to the ton it appears really remarkable that mining under such conditions should be profitable, but we shall show that it is."

The gold reduction plant will be housed in a building 44 by 100 feet. It will be a full-sized plant, and 1500 tons of gold-bearing ore will be shipped to St. Louis from the Black Hills to be used in keeping the plant in operation throughout the Fair. This ore will produce about \$10,000 worth of gold.

Accompanying this working display, but placed in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, will be two great relief maps made of papier-mache of the Black Hills district. One of these, being made under the direction of N. H. Darton, chief of the United States geological display, will show a section of the hills 50 by 25 miles on a scale of three inches to the mile.

The other map on a slightly smaller scale will cover an area of 120 by 100 miles. These maps are being constructed with scientific accuracy," said Mr. Russell. "The comparative size of the hills will be shown. All the valleys, the streams, the wagon roads, railroads and trails, as well as the mines and the towns will be reproduced. I do not believe there will be any finer maps shown at the Fair."

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy South Dakota will also have exhibits of coal, iron, silver, tin, zinc, lead and all the varieties of building stone found in the state. Mr. Russell declares that the state can furnish specimens of almost every known mineral and metal, although all of them are not found there in quantities of commercial value.

The state will also make displays in the Palaces of Agriculture, Horticulture and Education. The decorations of the main reception hall of the South Dakota building will form a unique display of the grasses and grains of the state. The ceilings and walls will be covered with artistic designs done in grains and grasses, taking the place of picture, and the wood panels being used in the other state buildings.

The members of the South Dakota commission are S. W. Russell of Deadwood, president; L. T. Botcher of Eureka, vice-president; W. B. Saunders of Millbank, treasurer; and George R. Farmer of Madison, secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S BUILDING AT WORLD'S FAIR



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OILS FROM SAWDUST.

Company Formed to Extract Essential Oils From Mill Waste.

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 26.—An enterprise which promises a world of good to the southern timbermen has been inaugurated here. Its culmination was reached today in the Lake Charles Chemical Co., with a paid in capital of \$50,000. The object is to extract turpentine and other essential oils and valuable products from the mill waste. To utilize this waste the Lake Charles Chemical Co. has secured from the big mills, hundreds of tons of which are now burned nightly in this district, has been the dream of practical lumbermen for years. The projectors of the enterprise believe that this hope is about to be realized, and they are willing to back their judgment with the money. The plant will be constructed and operated under the supervision of the company's chemist, W. B. Harper of Massachusetts. Mr. Harper's services were secured several months ago, and he has spent the intervening time in experimenting with the waste and devising a practical method of handling it. Situated in the heart of the milling district, the company can procure the raw material at the smallest possible expense for transportation. Most of the stockholders are well as the officers of the company, are interested in the Bradley-Ramsay Lumber Co.

TEXAS' GREAT SINGING FEAST

Dallas, Musical Center of State, Will Have Greatest Assemblage of Musicians in State's History.

DALLAS, Tex., March 26.—Not many years ago the word "Texas" immediately suggested cowboys, Indians, desperadoes, cattle and coyotes. It is difficult for persons residing in the East and North to forget these impressions, and it is even more difficult for them to realize that within the past 10 years Texas has reached and is maintaining a foremost position among the states of the union in matters musical. Two years ago the pianist, Paderewski, played in Dallas to the largest audience that ever greeted him in the world except one, and this exception was a Chicago audience. In the numbers of dollars only did Chicago surpass Dallas on that occasion, and in numbers Dallas easily led.

Great preparations are being made for the Saengerfest meeting at Dallas April 25, 26 and 27. It is claimed that nearly \$50,000 will be expended for this occasion. The contract with Mme. Marcella Sembrich for \$500 to sing at the two night saengerfest concerts was a most extraordinary engagement, especially so in view of the fact that Mme. Sembrich was released by Director Heinrich Conried from two grand opera engagements in New York to sing here. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Adolph Paderewski, will also participate in the saengerfest. There will be a German male chorus of 60 voices, an American male chorus of 100, a ladies' chorus of 100 and a children's chorus of 100 voices.

Other soloists are Jan Van Oort, violinist; Elizabeth Blumers, soprano; Albert Boroff, basso, and Texas local soloists.

An immense auditorium is being prepared with 600 reserved seats, providing broad aisles and numerous exits. A unique feature of this auditorium is that there will be no balconies or galleries. It is through the liberality of Dallas merchants and the hearty cooperation of prominent musical people throughout the entire state that this great musical festival is made possible.

GRATITUDE CONFERS TITLES.

(Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.) (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 26.—Germans are very fond of ridiculing the case with which a title can be secured in the United States, but they have only to look at home.

The title of professor is one which the average German is inclined to honor. A player of the cello named Grunfeld, who played before the Kaiser during his recent illness, has been created a professor by royal letters patent, the title being conferred as a token of his majesty's gratitude.

A teacher of drawing in Dresden named Severing was created "professor" because he had taught his art to several young members of the royal family. An apothecary in Munich received the same title for prescribing a painless remedy for toothache to an afflicted Bavarian prince, who showed his gratitude in this way.

THRIVING STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Many New Industries Convince Population That State Is Not Entirely Dependent Upon King Cotton.

JACKSON, Miss., March 26.—Regardless of what Mr. Sully and the balance of the bulls and bears may do to the cotton crop, a commodity that is all, or most all, out of the hands of the producer and of the southern merchants, Mississippi is going to continue to prosper and to grow and flourish, for the simple reason that her people have learned the lesson that all the eggs should not be carried in one basket any longer. Evidence of this is found in the fact that new industries are being formed every day, and that they were being formed before erratic king cotton took a notion to soar skyward.

During the past week the following new industries have published their charters, and it is gratifying to note that they represent all lines of business:

The Deavenport Fractional Calculator Co. of Okolona, capital stock \$2500; incorporators, J. H. Deavenport, A. T. Stovall and Walter Smith.

The Chatawa Gravel Co., Chatawa, Pike County, capital stock \$1000; incorporators, C. J. Bartlett, H. M. Thompson and W. C. Fritter.

The Columbus Theater Co., Columbus, capital, \$12,000; incorporators, E. T. Moore, T. B. Franklin and others.

The D. C. Camp Farming Co., Lumberton, Miss., capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, J. H. Hinton, D. C. Camp and others.

The Tazewell Island Hunting Club, Woodville, Wilkinson County, capital, \$20,000; incorporators, R. M. McGee, Dr. C. E. Catcliff, W. B. Withers and others.

The Greenwood Savings Bank, Greenwood, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, A. C. Kimbrough, S. G. Wilson and others.

The Monroe Banking and Trust Co. of Aberdeen, capital stock \$50,000; incorporators, H. J. B. Lann, W. S. Green, J. M. Acker and others.

In addition to the above, a Mobile concern is building a branch naval store depot at Gulfport, which will be operated on a large scale, the cost of the buildings and grounds being \$250,000; an electric line has been authorized by proclamation of the governor to connect all the Gulf coast towns from Gulfport to Pascagoula, Louisville, Ky., capitalists have determined to put in an extensive hardwood plant at Columbus, Jackson, Tenn., capital has placed flatboats in the Tombigbee river and is cutting timber along the river between Columbus and Aberdeen, to be used in the manufacture of barrel heads; a contract has been let for the establishment of a branch of the Citizens Bank, Grenada, Miss., to be established at Philadelphia, Neshoba County; the Foster Creek Lumber Co. has increased its capital stock to \$125,000; President Jones of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Co. has undertaken the construction of an electric car line at Gulfport, and that means that it is going to be built.

Taking it all in all, there is not a state in the Union where times are better and improvement is greater than in old Mississippi and it need not all be ascribed or attributed to the high price of cotton, though that has added largely to the bank holdings, and has stiffened the backbone of those who have money to spare for new enterprises.

Counted Out.

From puck. Truth crushed to earth will rise again. We note sometimes 'tis not before the referee has counted ten.

SKAGGS DOES THE MARRYING

Missouri Notary Carries Advertisements, and Has Other Progressive Methods for Advancing the Cause of Cupid.

STURGEON, Mo., March 26.—Thomas M. Skaggs of this town is believed to be the first man to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the advantage of matrimony. He carries a regular advertisement in the Leader, the only paper in Sturgeon, in which each week he advances some new reason why the young people should marry. As a result of his vigilant advertising campaign the number of marriages in Sturgeon and vicinity have greatly increased.

Mr. Skaggs is not inspired by wholly unselfish motives. He is a notary public and performs marriage ceremonies, for which he receives a fee. It is necessary to make application for a license before a notary public, and he receives a fee for that service also.

As Sturgeon is not the county seat, prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain their licenses in Columbia. To simplify matters and make the road to matrimony easy, Mr. Skaggs has made arrangements with the marriage license clerk in Columbia to send licenses by mail on his application. This saves the young persons a trip to Columbia and when they are in a hurry to marry they can obtain a license by telephone. One of Mr. Skaggs' characteristic advertisements reads as follows:

"Take my advice young man, get married and let me send for the license for you. I can keep a secret."

Although local preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign they have been left far behind by his progressive methods. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

\$39,000 for Snuff Box.

LONDON, March 25.—The sum of \$39,000 has been paid at an auction here for a French snuff box dated 1788. This is the greatest sum ever paid at auction for such an art object. It is expected the box eventually will find its way to the United States through the firm which effected the purchase. The box, which is the work of Hainaut, is oblong, with panels on the sides, top and base of enamel painted with bouquets of flowers. The frame to the panels, of scroll and shell work, are enriched with Brazilian diamonds.

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Although local preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign they have been left far behind by his progressive methods. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

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Sir Knight

FOUR DOLLAR SHOE

LANCETOE
UNION MADE

Toe the Mark

of Shoe Supremacy, by treading the path of daily duty in this,

The Shoe of them All.

Book of the Shoe—free.

WERTHEIMER-SWARTS SHOE CO.
CLOVER BRAND SHOE MAKERS
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

1853

50 YEARS OF CURES.

1853

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE

FOR ALL FAMILY ILLS IS THE FAMOUS
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is the best known and most popular family medicine ever compounded, and has been used in thousands of homes throughout the country, during the past half century, with wonderful success, due to the fact that **it always cures.** Then no home is complete without a bottle of the Bitters in the medicine chest. It is perfectly safe and reliable and is recognized everywhere as the "sick man's friend." **You need it to strengthen the stomach, to stimulate the liver and kidneys, to restore the appetite, and to build up the run-down system.** Why not try a bottle at once. It has cured thousands of sufferers from stomach, liver and bowel complaints in the past and certainly won't fail you now.

HERE IS CONVINCING PROOF:

L. ACKERMAN, NEW YORK, N. Y., says: "I am pleased to recommend your Bitters, for it cured me of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation."

DR. HAEERLE, KANSAS CITY, MO., says: "I have used your Bitters for Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Insomnia, and believe it is without an equal. I always recommend it."

R. H. SCOTT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., says: "I suffered for a long time from weak kidneys, but your Bitters cured me, and I heartily recommend it."

T. C. CORNELIUS, NEW YORK, N. Y., says: "I have used your Bitters for stomach complaints and found it very beneficial. All sufferers should try it."



We would urge all sickly people to stop experimenting at once and commence taking the Bitters. You'll make no mistake if you do, for prominent physicians everywhere never hesitate in recommending it, especially in cases of **Sick Headache, Insomnia, Flatulency, Dizziness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Chills, Colds or Malaria, Fever and Ague.** It positively cures these ailments, as hundreds of grateful people have voluntarily testified.

DELICATE AND AILING WOMEN

will also find the Bitters very helpful, as the weakest stomach can easily retain it. It will **build up strength, promote regularity, and prevent Nausea, Bloating, Cramps and Fainting Spells.** Don't take any other medicine until you have first tried the Bitters. It will please you. **For sale by all Druggists.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold only in bottles, securely sealed, with our Private Stamp over the neck. If your dealer offers it to you in bulk, by the quart or gallon, **REFUSE IT, FOR IT IS COUNTERFEIT,** and if you will kindly send us his name you will confer a great favor.

THE HOSTETTER CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

HOW TO CROSS THE PLANTS

Dr. Edson Describes Methods of Hybridization of Cotton and Selection of the Best.

TERRELL, Tex., March 36.—Dr. A. W. Edson, assistant physiologist of the United States department of agriculture, now of this city, has just prepared the following article on breeding new varieties of cotton and other work in progress at the Green demonstration farm here:

"Everyone is aware that there are different varieties of most of our cultivated plants, but it is not so generally known how these varieties are produced. To some the breeding of plants seems to be something mysterious. However, it is no more so than the breeding of animals. In both

ported from other parts of the world and found to be well adapted to the needs and conditions of our country. As these foreign introductions have been modified by the processes of plant breeding, as often after described.

"Occasionally a single plant or a few plants of a new and sudden variation. As a general rule the progeny of such a plant reverts to the character of the ordinary plants from which the parent was derived, and the variation is lost. But once in a great while many, or even all, the offspring of such a plant inherit the new characters and preserve them in succeeding generations. When these are the case, a new and sudden variation variety is formed. However, the plant breeder does not generally depend on finding such a plant, but rather deliberately sets to work to originate one. He starts with a number of plants, no two plants are alike. One plant may vary in one direction, and another in the opposite direction, and the variations are more or less inheritable. The breeder then selects the plant which possesses the desired character in the most pronounced manner from the progeny of these plants, he again selects from the progeny of this plant the one which is most common parent to his ideal. By this process he gradually accumulates the desired character in all direction through several generations.

quite different from the original. During this work it is important to rigorously discard every plant not showing the desired character, and, by growing at a considerable distance away or by other means, to keep the selected plants from mixing with any others.

Changing Species

of Cotton Plants.

"It is sometimes necessary to induce greater variations for purposes of selection. This is most often accomplished by changing the normal conditions under

means to this end. Growing plants in another climate sometimes causes changes so great that the plants would scarcely

be recognized as belonging to the same species. The breeder considers half the battle won when a change of any kind, even directly opposite of what he wants, takes place in the plant. One change will be followed by others, and among these eventually will be found the variation sought.

"If variations cannot be induced in any other way, or if it is desired to introduce some entirely new character which is already present in some related plant, it

tion, related and desirable variety or species. The progeny of the first generation of this cross are generally all alike and intermediate in character between the two parents. The result is the same if the male parent is used in place of the female parent, which the two varieties is used as the mother parent. In the second generation the progeny break up into all sorts of variations. A part revert to the character of the original male parent, a part to the female parent. About one-half show all sorts of combinations between the two. Among these a few will probably possess the desired combination of characters. Selections are made from these and the process is continued in a similar manner through several genera-

"The greater the difference between the two original plants the greater and more striking the resulting variations and the longer selection will need to be continued

two original parents are more nearly alike variations will not be so great and selection will not need to be continued so long to fix the new type.

Different Varieties.

"The whole process of plant breeding then, consists, first, in inducing variations when natural variations are insufficient; secondly, in selecting from these variations to a desired type; and thirdly, in continuing the selection and growing of these plants by themselves long enough to get

WHY SO TIRED?

Profit by the Experience of a St. Louis

That constant tired feeling
Tells of kidneys overworked.
So does backache and many other aches.
There is one cure for every kidney ill.
For backache, urinary disorders, dia-
betes.

Let a St. Louis citizen tell you.
Mrs. M. Moore, a resident of St. Louis
for nine years, living at 5828 Cote Bri-
llante avenue, says: "A very severe pain
the small of my back annoyed me

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. J. C. Peter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

[illegible]

ment only the seed saved from the best plants. It is better to keep up variety than has proved to have been satisfactory for a long time. This variety is not available. It is really very little trouble and cost to keep a few plants of each variety in the first opening and mark a number on the plants. This is a very simple thing to do and gives a reliable hand about the pickers to pick out the cotton from those they like best. This is a very simple thing to do to its original standard of production. It is a very simple thing to do and has proved. This is a simple method of breeding by selection, which has proved to be a great advantage for most cotton growers.

CROWLEYS ROOSTER AT LAST.
Seattle Poltry Raiser Has Two in His Yard.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SEATTLE, Wash., March 28.—Realizing that a crowless rooster is a long felt want, F. J. Crowley, of this city, has invented one, or rather a male fowl. Nightwaxy has two samples of the crowless bird, both of which are perfect. They are like a hen, deaf and dumb. Nightwaxy does not know, and the crowless birds do not know, of the other species. They are like ordinary roosters.

Crowless roosters are close of

Black Spanish with Wyandottes. Whether these two breeds Nachitewe does using.

Fend of a Hundred Years.

As the result of an old feud, Nick Hamm and his wife were inadvertently committed to the same jail with a man named John O'Brien. The latter was a well known criminal. O'Brien of their arrest are charged with the murder of a woman named Mary O'Brien. The man is a little village in Louisiana, where two men belonging to one faction visited the other and a pair of lions, the two men and their wives were sleeping. They attacked the sleeping men and killed them. O'Brien was the only one who escaped. Covered with blood, the two men were found by neighbors in the morning.

"UOIHQAQW SAKSAPUW.

Wash. D. C., March 22.—The board of directors of the National Land and Water Conservation Commission has announced that it will be attended by representatives of the National Land and Water Conservation Commission at the annual meeting of the Mississippi. The object is to discuss the problem of the National Land and Water Conservation Commission and redeeming 200,000 acres of lands now swamps along its banks.

New Trial for Brennan.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Alderman John Brennan, who was sentenced to a year in the house of correction on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a license to sell lottery tickets, was granted a new trial by the appellate court.

Hartman's shower the people with benefits obtainable at no other store in St. Louis. Their generous credit is helping hundreds of families. Their exceeding liberality makes it possible for the smallest-salaried employe to enjoy all the comforts of a completely furnished and happy home. Note the big extra special bargains offered for tomorrow.

CLOSED.

OPEN.

\$1 Opens An Account With U.S. Payments Made to Suit.

**Open
Saturday
Evenings
Until
9 O'Clock.**

\$2 CASH **SANITARIUM**

Solid metallic sides and steel front, double woven constructed Sanitary Folding Bed made—is absolutely easy working; best ventilated bed; the cleanest and best bed—we have them in several styles—Hartman's Cut

\$2.00 CASH; BALANCE



Three ornate chairs from the Hartman's Cut Parlor Suit, featuring intricate damask upholstery and polished metal frames. The chairs are arranged in a row, with the central one slightly forward. The brand name 'HARTMAN'S' is visible on the rightmost chair.

HARTMAN'S

his Elegant Five-Piece Parlor Suit, superior polished metal; upholstered in the best grade of damask or velvet—Hartman's Cut Price

...re spring—by far the best Cabinet Steel
...afe, light and
...healthiest
Price
\$2.00 PER MONTH.



...hogany fin-
\$24.4

month
Con-
5



HARTMAN

Sideboard Special—Extremely elaborate in design — massive carvings—solid oak —worth \$14—Hartman's Cut Price **\$9.50**

60

Sanitary Iron Bed

from a special design—
\$1.85

Sanitary Couches

Davenport Couch
\$1.00 Cash,
\$2.00 a Month
 It is the best steel constructed Bed Davenport on the market. It is easily operated and easy to clean—Hartman's Cut Price,
\$8.50





Enamelled Iron Bed is of the latest style and made with all the newest conveniences in construction—it can be finished in any color or combination of colors—

Manhattan's Cut Price **\$10.75**

RUGS AND

Ingrain Art Rugs,
double-faced, heat wearing
quality—1x3 foot size..... **\$3.85**

48 Smyrna Rugs,
6x9 foot, most durable
quality, price cut to..... **\$8.75**

212 Flee Begoda
Reversible Rugs,
size 9x12—to close out, only
\$10.50

size Annamiter Rug, **\$4.95**



\$3.45
off-sale price

25

200 Axminster Rugs,
\$x12 feet: you never saw
such values before.....

\$1075
\$23.75

**Hard
FURNITURE**

1101-1103 OLI

able value at only.....**\$89**
Wilton Velvets.
 Excellent quality; all choice new
 patterns and new color ideas.....**95c**



MORRIS & CARPET CO.

FIVE STREET

Johnson's rubber running shoes -
 heavy rubber tires and all other im-
 provements - cut to \$9.50-another
 special lot
 tomorrow at **\$4.95**

**All Goods
 Marked in Plain
 Figures.**

**Largest -
 House-Furnishers
 in America.**

**18 Great Stores
 Throughout
 the United States**



NINETEEN GROCERY STORES.

ORANGES BY THE PECK!

We have secured TWO CARLOADS of SWEET NAVEL ORANGES, the finest that come from California. Here is the price in peck basket.

Fancy Navel Oranges, per peck Basket, 40c	
Best Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs for.....	\$1.00
Bright Sun Dried Apples, per lb.....	5c
New Lima Beans, per lb.....	5c
Fancy Evaporated Apricots, per lb.....	12½c
½ lb cans Clover Leaf Salmon, per can.....	10c
Finest Wisconsin Cream Cheese, per lb.....	15c
Finest Brick Cheese, per lb.....	17c
Fancy Santa Clara Prunes, per lb.....	4c
Fancy Italian Prunes, large size, per lb.....	7½c
Pure Fruit Jelly per lb.....	7c
Best Kettle Rendered Lard, 2 lbs. for.....	15c
Enameline Stove Polish, per tin.....	3c
Best California Hams, per lb.....	8½c
Lean Breakfast Bacon, per lb.....	11c
Fancy Cervelat Sausage, per lb.....	12c
Best Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, per lb.....	12½c
Tissera's Finest Ceylon Tea, Black, Green or Mixed, lb. .	60c

You Save 10c a Pound on All Coffee You Buy at Luyties.

FRESH BREAD From our own ovens Regular 5c size **2** leaves for **5c**

MAIN STORE—Sixth and Franklin Av. | EAST ST. LOUIS: 138-140 Collinsville Av.
WHOLESALE—Second and Pine Street.

4512 EASTON AV.
JEFFERSON & LAFAYETTE AVS.
5700 PAGE BL.
JEFFERSON & RIDDLE ST.
1111 SALISBURY ST.
14TH & MONTGOMERY STS.
1201 S. TWELFTH ST.
1142 SALISBURY ST.
2005 SOUTH BROADWAY.
WISCONSIN & LYNCH ST.
1074 AV. & POTOSI ST.
1207 SOUTH NINTH ST.
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.
2005 EAST GRAND AV.
1800 & 1803 CASS AV.
KIRKWOOD, MO.



Luyties' Bakery, 610 Gratiot St. Luyties' Restaurant, 814 N. 6th St.

POST-DISPATCH PATTERNS

LADY'S DRESSING SACK.



No. 6106—Having once realized the comfort of the dressing sack, women refuse to dispense with it. The styles are numerous, yet the supply of new designs keeps pace with the demand. A mode that is popular because of its good style and graceful shaping is the one with cape-like collar extended down the front in stole effect. The sleeves may be in flowing or bishop style, and the back may be gathered or laid in a Watteau pleat. A pretty way to make up this design is to use plain colored material for the collar and figured for the foundation.

Material required for medium size, 3½ yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch will mail Lady's Dressing Sack Pattern on receipt of 10 cents to cover cost of handling.

All orders must be directed to PATTERN DEPT., ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, 210 North Broadway, St. Louis.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.
210 N. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Inclosed find 10 cents (one dime), for which please send me by return mail Ladies' Dressing Sack Pattern No. 6106

NAME.....and oblige.

STREET ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

STATE.....

FOUR YEARS' WORK IN MISSIONARY FIELD

Methodist General Conference in May Will Take Up Foreign and Domestic Missions.

SURVEY OF COST AND RESULTS

Membership in Foreign Conferences Showed an Increase of 17 Per Cent Since Last Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The General Conference, the governing body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets once in four years, is to convene at Los Angeles, Cal., May 4. Foreign and domestic missions will occupy a large part of the attention of the conference.

The total membership in foreign conferences has grown from 122,104 in 1890, to 216,476 in 1903, an increase of 84,372, or 70 per cent. The regions most fruitful in accessions to membership have been: Corea, from 397 to 6915; the Philippines, from a "handful" to 7342; northwest India, from 34,469 to 42,672; Gujarat district, Bombay conference, from 3443 to 10,935. The number of Sunday school pupils has grown from 181,217 to 330,133, a gain of 88,916, or 49 per cent.

Special difficulties which have disturbed missionary activity or which have tended to block progress have been the Boxer uprisings in north and west China, floods in central China, the plague in south China, cholera and the plague in various regions of southern Asia, and famines in India, east central Africa and Finland.

No one of these difficulties was so widely and so distressingly felt as were the outbreaks in appropriations which the general missionary committee was forced to make during the first two years of the quadrennium, because of the rapid extension of the work of the society, and consequent extraordinary demands upon its resources.

Expense of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

During the quadrennium now closing the missionary society has expended \$1,947,499.73 on domestic missions, this amount being used in supplementing the exceedingly scanty salaries of over 4000 Methodist pastors who are at work in very needy fields, in affording special emergency relief to a few such from time to time, and in providing the entire salaries of a few men who are at work in regions where their work is supervisory and where such contributions for self-support as are made go to local pastors.

Domestic mission work is carried on in 15 languages; it touches practically every state and territory of the United States and the noncontiguous regions of Porto Rico and Alaska. An appropriation for work among Korean emigrants in Hawaii was first made during the present quadrennium as were also the special appropriations for city mission work in about 30 of the leading cities of the country.

The Porto Rico mission now having a total membership of 1200, was started less than two months before the close of the last quadrennium. The Pacific Japanese mission has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding and has been organized into a mission conference. The Gulf mission conference has been made an annual conference, mission work among the Chinese on the Pacific coast has been reorganized, and the Alaskan mission has been reconstituted.

Outposts of Foreign Missions.

The outposts of our foreign missions have been pushed farther afield into unoccupied territory. Borneo has been entered, also Bolivia and Patagonia. The line of preaching appointments has advanced northward in Corea. New cities and groups of villages have been added to the scope of missionary supervision in most of our missions in China, while in the Philippines, instead of one province of Luzon being entered, as four years ago, our appointments are now in eight. In India several conferences have rapidly extended the geographical scope of their work, and the geographical scope of one province of Luzon being especially true of Bombay and northwest India.

The estimated value of foreign mission property has increased \$1,244,120, or from \$3,403,835 to \$4,647,955, an increase of 36 per cent. Particularly significant have been the additions of equipment made to medical work in China, and to industrial work in India and Africa.

There was collected for self-support in the foreign field during 1900-03 the sum of \$1,232,573; during the previous quadrennium, \$920,080, an increase of \$312,493, or 34 per cent.

Growing evidences are to be noted of attempts on the part of our missionaries to relate their work geographically and in other ways to that of other societies that the most economical disposition of money and life energies may be made and the largest results achieved.

Income of the Missionary Society.

The contributions to the Missionary society from conference collections alone during 1900-03 amounted to \$5,015,553.22; during the previous quadrennium, \$4,449,530.05, making an increase of \$566,023.17. The total income of the society during the same period was \$5,739,537.11 from all sources, including special gifts, etc.; during the previous quadrennium it was \$5,100,699.53, an increase of \$638,837.58.

The contributions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society from 1896-99 were \$1,234,085; from 1900-03 they amounted to \$1,814,066, an increase of \$579,981. The auxiliaries increased in number during the four years from 6,273 to 8,254; and the total membership from 156,769 to 211,093, an increase of 1,889 auxiliaries and 54,324 members. The contributions of the Woman's Home Missionary society last quadrennium were \$728,478, and during the quadrennium just closing \$1,210,313, an increase of \$481,835. There were 2,513 organizations in 1899, in 1903 there were 3,470; and during the four years the membership increased from 68,446 to 116,123, an increase of 47,677 organizations and 47,675 members.

Missionary Awakening Throughout Church.

The quadrennium has witnessed a most notable missionary awakening throughout the church. The emergency of three years ago was the occasion of the creation of the Open Door Emergency commission, which, indeed, was none other than the missionary society at work in a specialized way to meet this emergency. The Cleveland convention in 1903 and its train of successors in more restricted fields have provided notable public presentations of the cause of missions, while the demand for information which these conventions provoked has been met by a more varied and better adapted literature than was before available. Prayer for missions has increased in intensity and definiteness, and the growing purposeful determination on the part of both pastors and people adequately to support the wide-spread enterprise of the church has been most inspiring.



SOMMERS'

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

Easter but a Week Away

The entire store has caught the spirit of this most glorious time and is radiant in spring attire. Every article is on dress parade, beaming and gleaming and shining and bright. Call and get ideas for the new sideboard or dresser or carpet or whatever the home may need.

"Sommers Sells It For Less"



DRESSER

(Like cut.) A very neat, well made and nicely finished dresser. It has swinging mirror; deep drawers, fitted with independent locks, a very good bargain; worth \$9.00. Our Special Price,

\$5.75



COMPLETE FOR

\$73



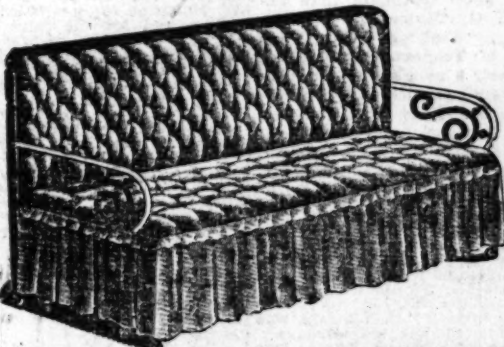
GO-CART

(Like cut.) It is comfortably shaped, built of steel and is very strong; it can be adjusted to form a cozy carriage; fancy harness, steel running gear, rubber tires; worth \$11.00. Our Special Price,

\$6.50

IRON

BED-DAVENPORT



(Illustrations show it open as bed and closed as davenport.)

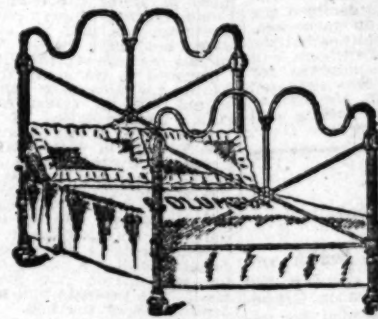
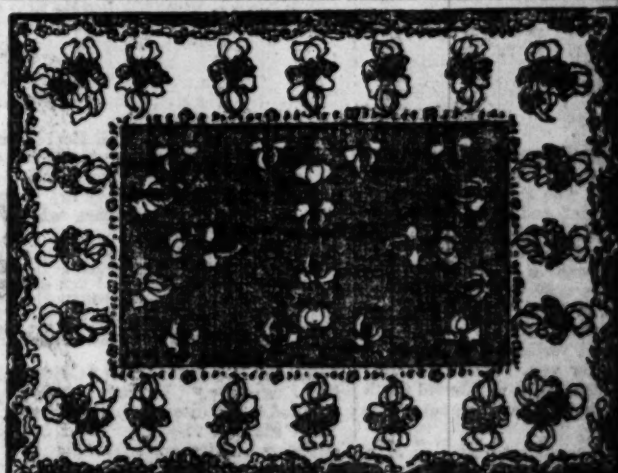
Made throughout of steel and will give a lifetime of service. It is fitted with the famous National spring, which of course insures the height of comfort. We show many other styles, but this is the style that has pleased most buyers. Our price for Davenport and Spring,

\$7.50

REGAL TAPESTRY ROOM RUG

This Rug is manufactured exclusively for us. The design of artistic elegance is both floral and Oriental. The colorings are rich and beautiful and of such abundant variety that they meet every taste and all surroundings. The wearing quality is fully guaranteed. To introduce this rug into general use, and by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we offer a limited number of the Regal Rugs at the introductory price of \$12.50. Sizes for rooms 12 ft. by 15 ft. Catalogue price \$25.00. Our Special Price,

\$12.50



IRON BED

(Like cut.) This is a very neat and durable bed. One of our most popular low-priced patterns. It has extra high head post, heavy pillars, hard enamel and is excellently made. The real value is \$3.00. Our Special Price, only

\$1.85



MANTEL BED

We sell as many Mantel Folding Beds as any two stores in the city. Why? Because we have a bigger stock, better quality and lower prices. Proof! The bed here shown, splendidly built, splendidly finished, is just one out of many. The Special Price is only

\$8.75



HOTEL SUITES

(Like cut.) Here is just the thing for hotels and furnished rooms. It answers all the purposes of the three-piece suit, the one piece, in this taking the place of the dresser and washstand. It is splendidly constructed, nicely carved and well finished. It has long swinging mirror, side towel rods and roomy drawers. A fine bargain at our price. See it. Our special figure is

\$9.75

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.—St. Louis' Greatest Housefurnishers



Pay As You Please

1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

CORNER OF ALLEY

Cash or Credit

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

When You Cannot
Untie the Knot

CUT IT. If you cannot make your business profitable sell it to some one who can. A P-D. Want Ad will make the introduction.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL
SECTION.

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1904.

PAGES 1-12B

MANNERS OFT EXPRESS THE INNER MAN STRONG FACTORS IN A YOUTH'S SUCCESS



"The World Judges a Man by His Manner and Manners."

THE cartoon in this Sunday Post-Dispatch is designed to show the importance of manner and manners.

Which of these two young men will get the job? One is neat, sweet, respectful, courteous, modest. The other is slovenly, "sloshy," impertinent, bold; he keeps his hat on his head and is smoking a cigarette.

Which one makes the better impression on the reader? "Manner" is defined as "the way of doing anything; demeanor or bearing peculiar to one."

Manners—the plural—is defined as "the general modes of life or conduct, especially behavior; when unqualified often signifying polite, civil or well-bred behavior."

Manner is the direct expression of innate character. It reveals the man as he really is to those who can read the language of manner.

Manners are assumed through instruction or observation. They tend to enter into the character and color and mold it. Usage begets habit, which reacts on character, improving or degrading it.

Thus manner and manners unite in the making of the man.

The world judges a man by his manner and manners. And in the long run the judgment is true, since a man cannot conceal or disguise himself. Sooner or later he will be found out for what he really is and receive the reward which is his due. By their manners, as well as by their fruits, they shall be known.

Does the young man see the importance of manners? Is he aware that manner is the key whereby the secret of his character is unlocked? If so he will improve his character, that he may be what he wishes to seem, for do what he will his seeming will reflect himself with enough accuracy and exactness to enable his fellow men to appraise him at something closely approximating his real value.

The first thing for the boy to do who wants to cultivate a good manner is to avoid low thought. The higher the level of habitual thought the better his manner and manners will be and the better impression he will make. If a young man harbors petty personal resentment it will make his manner petulant, abrupt, vulgar. If he cultivates good humor, fellowship and kindness his manner will inevitably become conciliatory, considerate and winning. The one means failure, the other success. The habitual thought depends—aside from inherited

qualities—upon the direction of the young man's interest. If he is intellectually interested in subjects petty, personal, narrow, his character, whatever the inherited quality may have been, will tend to become petty, personal, narrow and his manner will betray him. If he is intellectually occupied with the larger interests of his society or city, if he puts aside the merely personal and absorbs the life which is common to himself and his fellow man, he will become a larger, broader, more high-minded man and his manner will announce him in terms which cannot be misunderstood.

This cultivation of the inner thought should be accompanied by a diligent study of the best models of manner.

There are men who attract the favorable attention of everybody because of their ease and poise of manner. Let the boy watch such a man, note his behavior, his speech, the tone of his voice, each and every gesture and genuflection. Such men have a confident manner. They are sure of themselves and impress others with this assurance of self-reliance. Let the boy study this confident manner which is the sign of self-confidence. Why is the man a self-confident? That takes you back to his inward thought

and you may know that this is strong, because it is true and honest and developed by study and observation of men, things and ideas. Let the boy who wants to have a confident manner take care that his habitual thought is honest and let him observe men, things and ideas.

An essential of good manner is gentleness. The well-mannered man is never abrupt or impatient in his speech or movements. A gentleman is quiet. The boy should cultivate repose of manner. (He can do this without losing the least bit of his boyish exuberance.) The man who is quiet is sure of himself. The man whose manner is kindly and gentle advertises himself as a friendly man. Confidence and kindness are mental conditions which appear in manner as habitual courtesy.

Clothes are an important subsidiary of manners. The boy should wear clothes good as he can afford. But he must be neat, well brushed, clean. Soiled linen and bad manners are apt to be found together. The boy whose clothes are well brushed and shoes polished will meet with better success than will the boy who is careless in these particulars. But such matters are in the jurisdiction of common sense.

The study of manners is the study of self, the study of

self is the study of the world and knowledge of the world is success, because knowledge is power.

When the boy starts out in life he has nothing but his manner to recommend him. Let him take care that he does not disparage him and depreciate his value. All his capital is invested in manners and he should see to it that they are good dividend-bearing manners.

The earlier in life one begins this important study the better. But it is never too late to learn.

In all the transactions of life manner is essential. It is often, perhaps in the vast majority of cases, the determining factor. When the youth enters the business man's office, the first thing the gentleman at the desk will observe will be his manners. If they are good he may be employed. If they are bad he is pretty sure to be told there is no vacancy. In selling and buying, traveling, wooing, in the office, in the theater, at home, abroad—everywhere and everywhen—good manner is an ever-present help at the critical moment.

As a man is, so he tends to seem, and as he seems so are his fortunes. Let the youth, therefore, be right and true and let his manners reflect this right and truth. He will be a man and will receive a man's reward.

"He Who Would Cultivate a Good Manner Must Avoid Low Thought."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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A PAPER SOLD EVERY DAY FOR EVERY HOME IN THE CITY.

Ma and Aunt A threaten to make more trouble in the family of nations.

And the World's Fair has become a bigger topic than the war or the election.

It cannot be known just how much Uncle Samuel will have to dig up for the canal.

TWO DANGEROUS POLITICAL ISMS.

Two dangerous isms, one in each of the great political parties, menace the prosperity and peaceful progress of the Republic on the line of sound Republican principles and American traditions.

In the Republican party there is Rooseveltism, which may be described as a combination of thoughtless impulse, boundless vanity and ambition overleaping all the safeguards of our institutions to achieve their purposes, and an irresistible desire for publicity as the hero of picturesque and theatrical episodes. Rooseveltism exhibits itself in an inordinate love of strenuous and dramatic activity, regardless of consequences; in a passionate fondness for the show, glitter and dash of military and naval exploits; in an eager longing to satisfy a taste for the display and wanton use of power.

The characteristics, inclinations and tastes of President Roosevelt which make him an issue, wholly apart from the many sins of his party, are universally recognized. They have been impressed upon the minds of the American people, who have been startled and dismayed by his antics in the presidential office and his reckless use of the presidential power. Illustrations of menacing Roosevelt tendencies and tactics include the Beirut naval demonstration, the Panama coup, the Wood promotion, the Sagamore Hill naval maneuvers, and his recent overthrow of constitutional law and American principles in his service pension order, with a host of lesser incidents indicating that he is the creature of impulse, vanity and ambition, who places his own will and desire above the restraints of law, the considerations of principle and the safeguards of tradition. In view of his record, who would presume to set bounds upon the President's action? No man who has occupied the White House has come so near outlining the threatening shadow of "the Man on Horseback."

Rooseveltism is the more dangerous because its presidential exponent possesses many personal virtues and attractive qualities. His personality masks his objectionable tendencies with the face of manly honesty and the garb of righteousness. His doubtful deeds and questionable purposes are veiled by the fine phraseology of humane progress.

In the Democratic party there is Bryanism, which may be described as a combination of wild political vagaries, threatening commerce, industry and the credit of the government; demagogic assaults upon the foundations of law and order, and personal animosity. It is exhibiting itself in an attempt to arouse popular passions and prejudices, to set class against class, and to rule or ruin the Democratic party. Bryanism is not a direct menace to the welfare of the people, because it cannot win an election. But it is an indirect menace, in that it threatens to destroy the usefulness of the party in opposition to Roosevelt.

The masses of the Republican party do not like Rooseveltism, and the masses of the Democratic party are disgusted with Bryanism. Between them is a growing mass of independent voters who would gladly join with either party in smashing both isms and turning the government to sane and safe policies founded upon sound American principles and bounded by constitutional safeguards.

An attempt to rescue the Republican party from Rooseveltism would be hopeless. The President completely dominates and controls its organization.

But the Democratic party can rid itself of Bryanism and appeal with success for the support of the great mass of substantial and conservative citizens, on a platform repudiating both Rooseveltism and Bryanism. Has the party the wisdom and the will to utilize this opportunity?

Sensational disclosures in regard to railway rebates are promised. There are rebates that are almost as bad as boodling.

THE HIGHER WISDOM.

George Kennan in the Outlook, writing of the new secretary of war, says:

"Fourteen years ago, when one of Secretary Taft's friends tried to dissuade him from taking a \$5000 position on the Yellow bench by pointing out to him that he could earn four or five times as much in private practice, he said: 'There are bigger things in this world than money.'"

Judges Grosscup and Thayer have said pretty much the same thing, and the sentiment must govern most of the judges of the federal circuit courts. Judge Taft, it will be remembered, declined an appointment to the supreme bench, the ambition of his life, on the ground that he could be of greater public service as governor of the Philippines.

Men of this kind constitute the "saving remnant" who figure the public welfare by subordinating their private interest to the call of public duty.

In a period when money is the measure of all good it is helpful to hear of such examples of higher wisdom.

There is always something rotten in the government, national, state or municipal, that suppresses information.

AUTHORITY IN DRESS.

An "authority" told Rose Marion, who reports the fact in Friday's Post-Dispatch, that "St. Louis women have no individuality in dress." They are copyists.

In this respect St. Louis women are like New York and London and Paris women—they follow the fashion. Even more than politics or religion, dress is regulated by authority. The style adopted, with or without reason, the "leader of opinion" is adopted as of course by other women. Every woman wants to be considered a member of the best society and therefore imitates, so far as her

para will permit, the styles affected by those in authority. The instinct of imitation is probably the most important of all instincts. And it is well that it should be so. The disposition is always to imitate that which is best or that which is believed to be the best.

The result is uniformity more or less complete. But this does not necessarily obscure individuality. Within the limits of fashion individual taste has a considerable space to express itself. There is uniformity with variety.

In dress, politics, education, fashion gives the law. It is the G major of social life. But men and women who have strong individualities never find it difficult to harmonize their personal characteristics and tastes with the prevailing mode. Individuality in its best estate is not shrill or clamorous.

St. Louis' commercial solidity is again attested by the special reports of the International Mercantile Agency from the trade centers throughout the United States and Canada, which show that there is an increase in most of the leading lines of trade over the figures of last spring at St. Louis, while many other cities show declines. Every thing appears to indicate that the current year will be one of great prosperity for St. Louis' commercial and industrial interests. The naturally large increase in wholesale and manufacturing business, combined with the tremendous influx of money due to the World's Fair, will undoubtedly have the effect of making 1904 a record-breaking year in St. Louis' growth as a metropolis.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

Since the Fifty-eighth Congress convened the secretary of the navy has awarded contracts for 10,000 tons of armor plate.

The Bethlehem and Carnegie companies bid \$455 a ton and got a contract for 10,000 tons. These two concerns are acknowledged to be combined. The Midland company, a new concern, bid \$400 a ton and was given a contract for 6000 tons.

Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the prosecution of trusts. The secretary of the navy awards a government contract to a trust, which involves a loss of \$500,000. The excuse given is that the Midland could not handle the entire order within the time fixed for delivery.

A former Congress authorized the secretary of the navy to build a government armor plate plant whenever he had reason to believe a monopoly was gouging the government. But this provision was omitted from the law now in force.

Thus do we vindicate the majesty of the people and bust the trusts. The attorney-general is allowed \$600,000 to fight the combine. The secretary of the navy allows a combine \$550,000 bonus. The secretary of the treasury pays both bills, and when the three of them come together they poke one another in the ribs and chuckle because they are fooling all of the people all of the time.

If the foreigners don't see plenty of babies at the World's Fair they will begin to think there may have been something in the Roosevelt scare about racial suicide.

VIRTUE OF ADJECTIVES.

Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Church, New York, distinguishes between polygamy and progressive polygamy. Polygamy flourishes in Utah. Progressive polygamy flourishes in the other 44 states.

The inarticulate thought of the multitude is often focused and voiced in a phrase. The multitude has thought, for a long time, that the right adjective would clarify the general subject of polygamy. And Dr. McKim has supplied the long felt want. There is much virtue in an if, but more in an adjective.

Nevertheless the multitude will not believe that there has been "a lowering of the ideal of marriage" during the last two generations. Divorces are more frequent, absolutely and relatively to population, but this does not indicate a lowering of the ideal of marriage.

Young people who marry in a hurry are not idealists. Ideals are borne in the throes of woe when the mismatched couples wake up to the fact that marriage is not a thing of bells and orange blossoms, white veils and Wagner's wedding march, but a very serious and responsible estate. Progressive polygamy results, not from the lowering of an ideal but from the birth of an ideal—commonly a misshapen ideal, but still an ideal.

The remedy for divorce is not in preachment against it, but in a sound education, which will prevent hasty marriage. The responsibility rests on parents, not on the foolish young things.

Gen. Kuropatkin says the Russians will move slowly in this war. "They can afford to wait." On a conservative estimate the war is costing the Russian government \$1,700,000 a day. In modern war waiting is a languid, costly luxury.

A visiting stranger offers the suggestion for World's Fair time that women acknowledge the courtesy of men when seats in street cars are vacated for them. Next we shall hear that somebody proposes to drive the snakes out of Ireland.

In addition to his presidential clinch, Mr. Roosevelt is willed extensive properties in California by minister of the gospel who admires him. Can any of us longer doubt that T. R. is a "man of destiny"?

If a single battleship is to cost \$7,775,000, we are likely to need some much higher tariff rates if we are to improve anything not connected with the shedding of blood.

The Kaiser won't be allowed to take San Domingo, Monroe, dead, is more powerful than the living Hohenzollern's armies and fleets.

Spots on the sun, war in the Yellow sea, tornadoes in the Mississippi valley—the universe is having a strenuous time making progress.

With the increase of feminine smoking some of the masculine puffers on the car platform will have to make way for women out there.

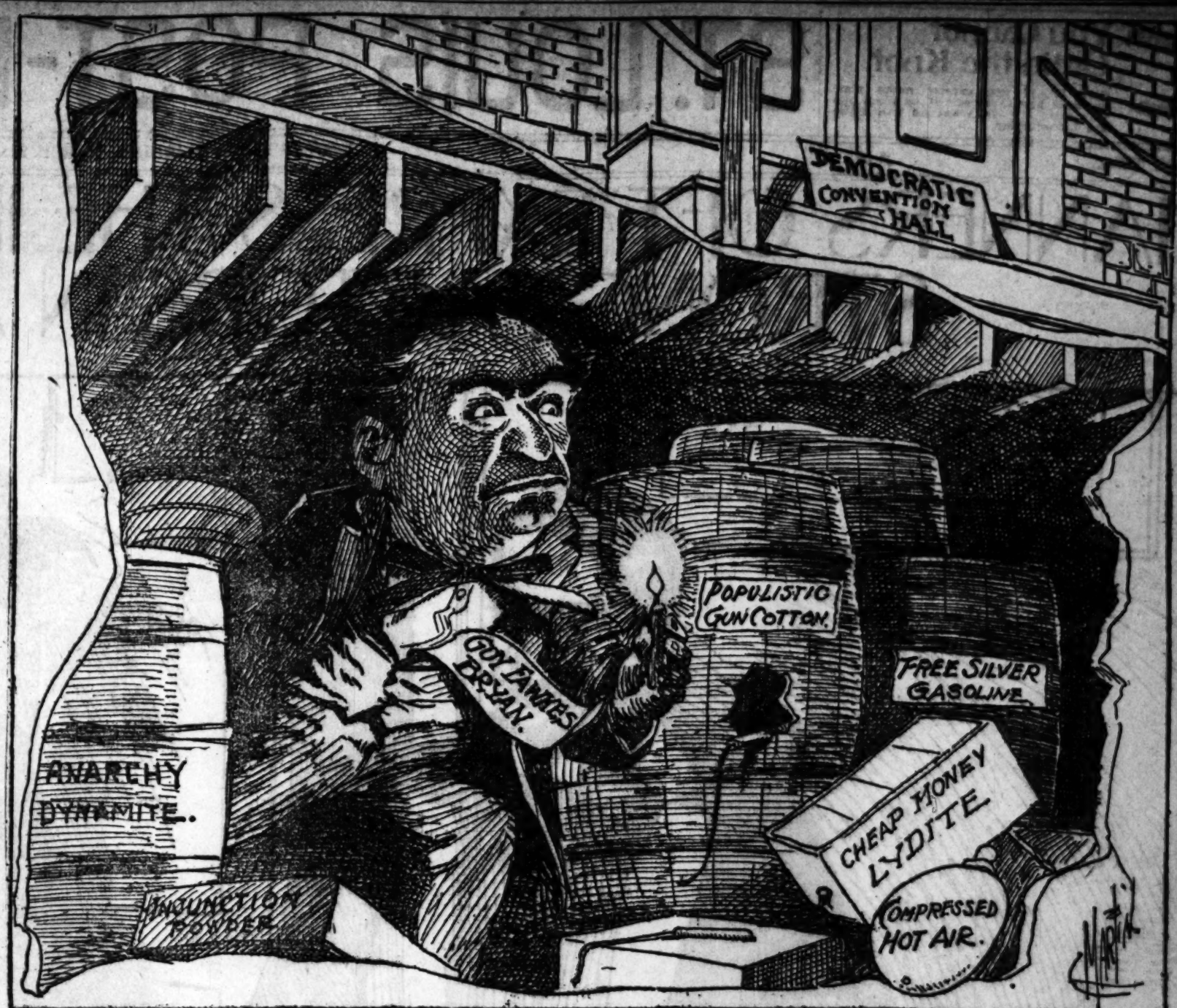
POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS.

M. M.—Nov. 15, 1858, was Thursday.
R. M. S.—For coin list see Sunday Post-Dispatch, Feb. 21, 1904.

READER.—Many kinds of coral are found along the American coast of the Atlantic and Pacific, especially about the West Indies and Florida and along parts of the coast of Brazil, but the most remarkable coral formations are in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

MRS. E. B. MOORE.—The goldfish was first brought to England from China in 1631. It will not thrive in rivers; in large ponds it readily reverts to the coloration of the original stock. In small tanks and ponds in which the water is constantly changing it attains a length of 8 to 12 inches. As to tameness, there is little or no difference between them. They do not "jump out of the aquarium" unless the water is becoming stale. Chas. N. Page, Des Moines, Ia., publishes a booklet on goldfish. No charge whatever is made for answers published in this column.

P. N.—Meaning of first question is not clear. Answer to second question is no, and is explained thus: A cannon ball falling at a dead weight from the muzzle of a cannon is subjected to the force of gravitation. The same cannon ball discharged with a muzzle velocity of 3200 feet per second, is subjected to two forces, one of which tends to keep the projectile from falling, the other to drag it down. The first force gradually lessens shortly after its creation; the second is a never-varying quantity. In the case of the moving cannon ball there comes a moment when the propelling force is less than the power of gravitation and the missile begins to fall, though still going forward by reason of momentum. A simple proof of this may be had in this manner: Place an unbalanced player down a hill from the height of his shoulder at the same moment a second player throws a ball with all his force on a straight line.



The Guy Fawkes of Democracy---Will He Wreck It?

GLEANINGS IN THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION

SENATOR STONE'S LOBBY WORK.

Lincoln Steffens in McClure's Magazine for April. This outrage aroused public opinion, and the alum men prepared a repeal bill for the next session two years later. Meanwhile, however, Kelly and the National Health Society extended their organization. The Health Society of Missouri was formed, and the founder thereof was that "friend of the people," the Hon. William J. Stone, ex-governor of Missouri, and then a candidate for United States senator. Now, Stone is no bodier. He and Col. Phelps, after a long political friendship, quarreled once, and Stone called Phelps a lobbyist "O," said Phelps, "we both suck eggs, Stone and I, but Stone, he hides the shells." But I do not believe that Stone handles bribes. He is that other type, the orator of the people whose stock in trade is his influence; "an embassador of power." Folk called him once. This anti-trust orator was hired by the trust to bring action under the trust's "or alum" law against his fellow citizens and thus install the foreign trust in the field of a general local industry. "Ah, but he acted as a lawyer." Do you know who said that? None other than William J. Bryan, arch-Democrat, arch-friend of the people, arch-foe of the trust, and that does excuse this political treason—in law and in business. I asked one of Folk's confessed boodlers, once whether, if he had it all to do over again, he would boogie again. "Yes," he said thoughtfully, "but I would study law."

"Why?" I asked. "So as I could take fees instead of bribes," he said, without humor. In other words, he saw, as Bryan saw, and Stone and the commercial world see, that what is boodling in politics is business in the practice of law. And the practice of law is business.

When the alum men's repeal bill was introduced in the session of 1901, Kelly's plan to beat it was laid. Lieutenant-Governor Lee, who has told the story, referred the measure to a picked committee which was to have a hearing. The Hon. William J. Stone was to appear on the trust side, but not for the trust. There was no hearing, but Stone's speech, full of the Royal expert's chemical facts, in the Royal's phraseology, was laid on the desks of the members, and this was the way it begins:

"I appear before you on the request of the Health Society of Missouri. This association is composed of a number of people—good people, both men and women—living in different parts of the state, with headquarters in St. Louis. There was no such society. The 'number' was three. They were not 'good people,' not 'both men and women'; they were Stone's son and one other man. And the head-quarters in St. Louis was in the safe of Stone's law office. And this is a United States senator!"

Missouri have sent him to Washington to do battle there for the "good people, both men and women," against the Republican representatives of the octopus. Well, we also are bound for Washington and we'll be interested chiefly in the Republican senatorial traitors, but we shall meet Stone there, too, and an introduction to a Democrat or two may help us.

NERVE FORCE AS CAPITAL.

From the London Lancet. The man who hunts yesterday's hare over again or who dwells upon yesterday's letter or who suffers his thoughts to linger upon the more effective manner in which it might have been possible to terminate last week's interview is giving his substance in exchange for that which is nought. He is squandering his nerve cells in a fashion which can yield him no return and which not only by so much diminishes his power of using them fruitfully in other directions, but also, in all probability, converts some portion of the waste into material of a more or less toxic character. A man's brain cells are not only money but capital, and it is just as foolish to dissipate them foolishly as to use them in the work of building up a career.

THE HARM NOISE DOES.

From the London Family Doctor. Noise is an undoubted factor in impairing the tone of the nerve centers. Whether we are conscious of it or not, it hurts the brain and has a demoralizing, draining, bewildering effect on the mental processes. It tires the brain and tends to produce cerebral hyperemia. To live in a noisy atmosphere is to shorten one's days. Irritability, neurasthenia, insomnia are common effects.

STRANGE INDEED.

From the Philadelphia Press. "Popley is a most extraordinary character." "What have you learned about him now?" "I understand that he can remember lots of incidents of his own boyhood that are fit to repeat to his children."

KAISER'S PRAYER AT LAUNCH OF A WARSHIP. Older down into thy element; be thou ever a faithful warder of the seas; be thou ever a faithful guardian of the honor of our nation—the honor of our flag. And if ever the day comes when thou art called upon to do battle, deal death and devastation in the ranks of thy enemies.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

From the London Telegraph. An American young man does not as a rule look forward to marriage nor prepare for it by saving any considerable portion of his ante-nuptial income. When he marries it is usually on short notice and because he has fallen very desperately in love with some one and cannot find it in his heart to wait until cold caution declares the adventure advisable. Even when an engagement is a long one he usually squanders so much on gifts and entertainments for his fiancée that there is only a very moderate amount to begin housekeeping on. Thus, before his marriage the young American of the middle class begins to give evidence of what is to be his chief national characteristic as a husband—his unfailing, unselfish and almost improvident generosity.

The middle-class husband in America rarely interferes with the affairs of the household. He hardly knows the cost of staple articles of food. As a rule he does not make his wife a regular allowance, either for household or personal expenses, but gives her as much as he can spare, freely, but with a lack of system that is not conducive to the best outlay of their income.

The young American husband is also very indulgent to his wife's fondness for fine clothes. He would far rather have an extravagant wife than a dowdy one, and although he grumbles occasionally at a millinery bill, in reality he glories in the resplendent appearance of his wife in her fine fashions. The American husband is rare who does not concede his wife's right to expend a much larger sum with her dressmaker than he does with his tailor. Indeed, he often leaves his tailor altogether and cheerfully repairs to the ready-made clothing house in order that his wife may have more money for extravagant finery.

A FUTURE MIKADO.

From the New York World. Perhaps the most interesting small boy in the world is little Prince Michi, grandson of the Japanese Mikado, and destined himself to be a Mikado some day. He will be 4 years old in April.

The heir presumptive to the great eastern throne has the distinction of being the first baby of the royal house of Jimmu Tenno who has been allowed to grow his hair like an English baby. Both his father and the Mikado, when babies, had their heads shaved daily by their nurses.

Soon after the prince's birth measures were taken to eliminate the "almond eyes" of the race. A painless surgical operation was performed. An incision was made on the outer point of the baby's eyelids in a straight line for the barest part of an inch. The lashes were then drawn into shape and held firmly by a piece of chemically prepared sticking plaster.

The wound healed in less than a week, and the effect now is that Prince Michi does not look his oriental birth. The prince rides a Shetland pony, and it is interesting to note that his toys are miniature battleships.

SPRING ON MARS.

From the Boston Globe. Mr. Percival Lowell of Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, claims to have discovered that the famous Erythraean sea on the planet Mars changes its color with the change of the seasons.

Near the summer solstice it begins to lose its "chocolate brown" color and assumes a "blue green" hue. He assures us, moreover, that this change is caused by the growth of vegetation on the planet. The melting polar snows pouring into the canals serve the purpose of irrigation and vegetation is formed with great rapidity.

Mr. Lowell's observations have been continued for some 12 years and agree with the views of other astronomers. He they have an early and rapid spring on Mars. Considering the slowness of our planet the Martians are fortunate.

CHILD SLAVERY IN JAPAN.

From the Boston Globe. The "model factories" which are being erected in Japan employ lots of 7 years old, and work 12, 13 and 14 hours. Young boys and girls are crowded into unsanitary boarding houses under the worst conditions. With their wages of 1 and 10 cents a day the manufacturer is enabled to make money. Not only is the model workman's home missing, but in the corporation boarding houses the operatives are said to be badly underfed.

But the "Japs" are not the people to put up with these abuses forever. Institutes of social science are being organized and the labor union will soon be an established fact. Cheap labor, long hours and child slavery will be apt to be short-lived among the "Yankees of the East."

AN HONEST GIRL.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer. Mrs. Tufty: Didn't Mrs. Green leave her card? The New Maid: Yes'm, she left it, but I had to chase her two blocks to give it back to her.

YANKERS OF THE SOUTH.

Cold winds come from the south and winter is in July, otherwise the Argentine Republic is like Yankeland. The Paraná, the chief river, is far larger than our Mississippi; its annual flow of water is double that of the Ganges, three times that of the St. Lawrence, five times that of the Nile.

Argentina has the longest railway tangent (straight line) in the world, 185 miles. Its wheat plains are like those of our West. The climate is similar.

Argentina's population grows 40 per cent in ten years. The United States 20 per cent, Germany 16 per cent. Of the two millions of immigrants received in Argentina in 40 years more than half have been Italians.

In 1867 there were but 355 miles of railway in Argentina; in 1900 there were 10,881 miles, some 11 per cent belonging to the government. Argentina is ninth among the nations in railway mileage.

Argentina has 120,000,000 sheep, as against the 60,000,000 in the United States.

All Argentina suffered from the Baring crash in 1890, but recovery is now complete. Imports during 1899 were \$17,000,000 and exports \$18,000,000. From the United States came but \$15,000,000 of the imports and only \$2,000,000 of exports were to this country.

Montevideo is in area the largest city in the world—three times the size of New York. Buenos Ayres, growing faster than New York, London or Berlin, is the biggest city in the world south of Philadelphia, except possibly the Chinese cities. It will reach the million mark in 1905.

Argentina is building one of the finest dry docks in the world, a model of which will probably be seen at St. Louis. There is energy in South America—if you go far enough south.

BOYS, PLEASE DON'T—

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Indulge in slang when talking to a girl over the 'phone. Make your language pedantic when explaining a proposition.

"Think it looks impressive to strut and swagger in the theater lobby."

Boast about the infrequency of your evenings at home. Tell your sisters they have less in the way of style than the girls you call on.

Forget that politeness carries weight under all circumstances.

Speak of your home in a way calculated to make people laugh.

Attempt to acquire the reputation of being a woman hater. Look upon mother as not anxious to listen to your little confidences.

Presume on the license in money affairs which is given to you by father.

NO TIME FOR FOOLS.

From April Success. When George Westinghouse, as a young inventor, was trying to interest capitalists in his automatic brake, the device which now plays so important a part in the operation of railroad trains, he wrote a letter to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, president of the New York Central Railroad Co., carefully explaining the details of the invention. Very promptly his letter came back to him, bearing in big, scrawling letters, in the hand of Commodore Vanderbilt, the following: "I have no time to waste on fools."

Afterwards, when the Pennsylvania railroad had taken up the automatic brake and it was proving very successful, Commodore Vanderbilt sent young Mr. Westinghouse a request to call on him. The inventor returned the letter, indorsed on the bottom as follows: "I have no time to waste on fools."

"FOR GOD AND THE CAUSE."

Gilson Willets in the World's Work. One day in St. Petersburg I said to my guide "Bily" (it couldn't pronounce his real name) "Bily, the streets are a-glitter with uniforms. What do you suppose all these soldiers think they are soldiering for?"

"For God and the Czar, sir." That morning Bily took me to the railroad station to see the prisoners take the train for Siberia. Any stranger may witness that spectacle any Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Bily talked to one of the soldiers who guarded the 500 prisoners. "Ask that man, Bily," I said, "what he thinks he is soldiering for."

"He says," replied Bily, "for God and the Czar, sir." "But ask him, Bily, what else."

"After a talk with the soldier, lasting fully ten minutes, Bily turned to me: 'He says he doesn't know, sir.'"

A MEDICAL WORD FOR TOBACCO.

Mr. James Christian Brown in London Dispatch. Tobacco has added immeasurably to the enjoyment of life and the tranquility of mankind, has smoothed the wrinkles of care and proved an antidote among western nations, and so has conditioned the human body like a glorified automaton and rendered it happy.

ENOUGH BROTHERS TO FORM OWN CLUB

The "Stewart Brothers' Fraternity" of Tingley, Ia., is composed of the 12 Sons of F. Stewart.

GEN'L WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Successful in Business Their Object Is to Promote the Best Interests of Every Member.

ELDORA, Ia., March 25.—Stewart Brothers' Fraternity, or "The Dennis Club," is the name of an organization composed of brothers, all members of the same family, and 13 in number, by the name of Stewart, and who are the 13 sons of F. Stewart of Tingley, Ia.

This remarkable family of young men, who are all natives of Illinois, have been banded together in a regular organization, fraternity or club since 1884. They hold regular meetings and elect officers. The main object of the organization is for the promotion of the general welfare of the members.

They have been the recipients of many compliments on their unique plan, and are a continual source of great pride to their aged father. Perhaps nowhere in the world is this organization duplicated.

The club was formerly made up of 13 members and remained unbroken for 19 years until last month, when B. W. Stewart of Chicago, and who was the president of the club, died at his home in Chicago.

The brothers had planned to meet in reunion and hold their annual election of officers at the St. Louis Exposition this summer, but on account of the death of the brother they will postpone the meeting until 1905, when it will be held in Kansas City or in Columbus, O.

These brothers take a great interest in each other's welfare and are ever ready to lend a helping hand to one another.

F. Stewart, the father, who is a retired farmer, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the mother, Jane Stewart, who died in 1895, was a native of Guernsey County, Penn. The couple were married in March, 1858, and moved to Warren County, Ill., where all of the lads were born, nine of them in the same house, near Little York, Ill.

Nine of the brothers were graduated from high schools and colleges, and six of them are married.

All are members of the Knights of Pythias.

The occupations of the members of this family are as follows: J. R. Stewart, jeweler, diagonal, Ia.; W. W. Stewart, auctioneer, Tingley, Ia.; W. B. Stewart, conductor, Chicago City Railroad, 6622 Monroe avenue, Chicago; L. B. Stewart, traveling salesman, Cedar Falls, Ia.; A. R. Stewart, wholesale dealer, 223 N. 1st avenue, Columbus, Mo.; J. T. O. Stewart, grade manager, Bus O.; J. T. O. Stewart, Kearney, Neb.; E. N. Stewart, accountant, 6622 Monroe avenue, Chicago; B. Stewart, student, Cedar Falls, Ia.; C. R. Stewart, stenographer, 224 Morris avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; B. Stewart, newspaper man, Kearney, Neb.

At the last meeting of the Stewart Brothers' Fraternity the following officers were

"THE DENNIS CLUB," COMPOSED OF SONS OF F. STEWART, TINGLEY, IO.



"THE DENNIS CLUB" COMPOSED OF THE TWELVE SONS OF F. STEWART, TINGLEY, IOWA.

selected: President, R. H. Stewart; vice-president, W. B. Stewart; secretary, J. T. O. Stewart; treasurer, L. B. Stewart. E. W. Stewart, who died in Chicago last month, was the president of the club at the time of his death, and had been a contractor and builder in Chicago. He was a prominent member of the Carpenter's Union of that city, and was secretary of the Cook County Republican Club in 1896.

CHEAP GOOSE FOR THE JUDGE.

Bavarian Colonist Satisfies Both Litigants and Makes 50 Cents.

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Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

CARLSRUHE, Duchy of Baden, March 25.—A bicyclist ran over and killed a goose while wheeling through a village in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The fowl's owner, a man named Sepp, overtook the bicyclist and demanded 75 cents. The bicyclist offered to pay half a dollar. After arguing some time the two submitted their case to a magistrate, who decided thus:

"You, Sepp, demand 75 cents, and for that sum will give your goose to the cyclist. You, cyclist, offer 50 cents, and will give the goose to Sepp. Therefore neither of you wants the goose. Hand me the goose, Sepp, and cyclist, you hand me half a dollar."

When the goose and the half dollar were before him the magistrate took 25 cents from his pocket, and adding it to the cyclist's 50, said:

"There, Sepp, is your money. I'll keep the goose."

"WOMEN'S BALLOTS, SLEDGE HAMMERS"

"In Ten Years We Have Done Five Times More Good Than All Non-Voting Women in Country."

—Ellis Meredith.

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—Ellis Meredith, in discussing the relation of Colorado women to legislation, recently had the following to say:

"No man, the ballot is simply one of our many modern labor-saving inventions. It is the easiest way. The ballot is nothing but an improved sledge hammer, a modern battering ram that enables us to wage the battle of life and observe its amenities at the same time."

"In the 10 years that women have been voting in Colorado, I believe they have done at least five times as much as all the rest of the non-voting women in the United States put together; and I base this modest claim upon the record of our statute books as compared with those of other states. For women stand, relatively, for the same thing everywhere, and their first care is naturally and inevitably for the

child. Whatever we have done, other women wish to do. In many states they have tried and failed. The only difference is that they are using stone-age methods, while we have those of the twentieth century."

"No one who knows anything about our statute books will attempt to deny that Colorado women have revolutionized the attitude of our state toward the child. Two-thirds of their work has been for the children. But at this point let me say one word about what women have done."

"I have no desire to exact Colorado women at the expense of Colorado men. The ballot box is not a dividing line; on the contrary, we have infinitely more interests in common than ever before. Indeed, the relation of men and women in Colorado reminds me of the English scowman's eulogium of her lord and master: 'Ah, my man, that good, he's more like a friend than an 'unband.' We are in a minority, and should hardly succeed by ourselves, and should hardly succeed by ourselves."

CARLOAD OF HONEY FOR NORTH

Mississippi Man Gets \$3000 for His Shipment—Will Exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.—Geo. Hummer, a German resident of Natchez County, has furnished 20 boxes of honey for the Mississippi exhibit at the World's Fair, and it is safe to say that there will be no prettier sample there. He is perhaps the only man in the state whose business is making honey, and recently shipped a solid carload to the North, which netted him \$300. He sows his land to mellilotus and makes great quantities of honey every year.

TEXAS RAILROADS SHUN LIVE STOCK

Damage Suits and Texas Laws Produce Apathetic Feeling for That Sort of Business.

PORT WORTH, Tex., March 25.—The Texas & Pacific road has issued an order in which it virtually announces that it does not care for any more livestock business. An extract from this order says:

"On and after April 1, 1904, the Texas & Pacific will have no interstate joint rates on livestock in carloads with any connecting line. This, however, will not affect rates applying to interstate between points, both of which share on the Texas & Pacific Railway. This notice of cancellation applies on all kinds of livestock and carries with it the cancellation of feeding-in-transit and any other arrangements that have been entered into in connection with a joint interstate movement. This road will also decline to participate as an intermediate carrier in joint interstate rates on livestock carloads. All connections have been advised in line with the above and requested to amend their tariffs effective not later than April 1, 1904."

The order was issued by E. L. Sargent, general freight agent. It was stated by the Texas & Pacific officials that unwarranted and unjust damage suits, claims for damages not based on facts and the like, had rendered the handling of livestock shipments too expensive to be profitably done.

"The Texas laws make it compulsory on a common carrier to accept for transportation all commodities tendered. But there is now no law that can force two or more roads to make through bills on interstate business."

The effect of this order will mean much for the Port Worth market. It will force shippers of live stock, whose cattle are not accessible to other roads to Port Worth, or make them liable to delay."

It will also mean that such cattle shippers will be forced to move or less inconvenience in getting their stock to other markets."

Without doubt, the railroads running to northern centers, especially those that cater to the shippers of live stock, will step into the breach that will be created by this order of the Texas & Pacific and arrange to transport the live stock to market from junction points without great delay."

That order is a bluff to force a greater division of the charges from connecting lines," said a prominent member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association—one who has been especially active in the campaign for the interests of the cattle raisers.

This order is a foreboding that will mean the present methods of handling live stock in transit will be either entirely changed, or all roads will follow the lead. The Cotton Belt has not solicited the shipment of a single animal during the past three years. But the Cotton Belt does not run through a cattle country as does the Texas & Pacific," said a prominent railroad man, in commenting on the order.

Regardless of what motive may inspire this order, its effect is certain, very certain. Nothing but annoyance, inconvenience, exasperating delays and overwork and worry will ensue for the shippers of live stock."

For the past year the subject of live stock shipments has received careful consideration and has been carefully studied by

the officials of western railroad companies. Last fall at the instance of Traffic Director Bird of the Gould line, a meeting was held in Chicago and representatives for stock tenders were cut off.

Only last month the Texas & Pacific issued an order giving shippers of live stock the privilege of riding on either the trains with the stock or on a passenger train, while taking the stock to market.

Now the Texas & Pacific has issued an order annulling all live stock rates. "What will the next step be?" is a question that confronts all parties interested.

Psychological.

The cat and the infant sat upon the hearth rug and regarded each other long and seriously.

The cat's attitude was that of pure contemplation, her look as of one whose rule it is neither to ask nor answer.

The infant mind plainly struggled with a thought, of which the outcome was presently this profound question: "Does a cat know she's a cat?"—Harper's Magazine for April.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME DISCARDED

Macon, Ga., Aldermen Proposed to Call Negro Street Roosevelt.

MACON, Ga., March 25.—During the session of the board of aldermen last night application to change the name of portions of Madison avenue was brought up, a petition from many of the property owners being presented.

"That's an old street," said Alderman Jones, "and is a part of the history of Macon. As I understand it there are some of the best homes in the city on that street, and this petition comes from the good people because there are on one end of the street homes of a few negroes. Now I suggest that we leave the name of that portion where the good people live just as it is and change the name of that end where the negroes live to Roosevelt street."

"I object," said Alderman Wilder. "I don't want any street in Macon named for Roosevelt. We have had enough of that man as it is."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney Backache Cure

AND
ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations FREE.

Had all the Symptoms of Bright's Disease.



Mr. I. N. Poole, proprietor of one of the best barber shops in Muncie, Ind., has words of praise for Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure. He writes Dr. Fenner:

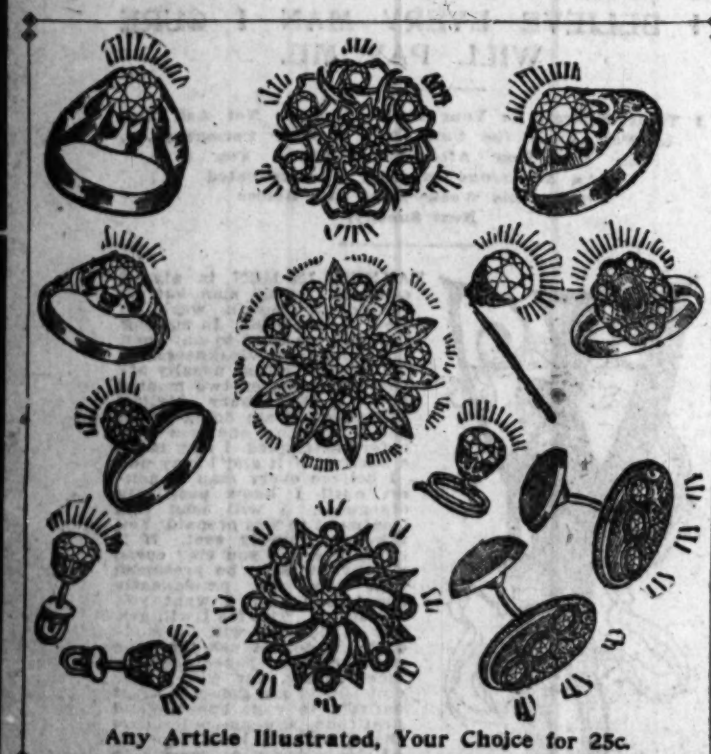
"I have taken several bottles of your Kidney and Backache Cure, have used many other kinds of so-called kidney cures, but none are to be compared with Dr. M. M. Fenner's, as all others have failed and Dr. Fenner's has completed a cure. I had been troubled with kidney disease for many months; some doctors thought I had Bright's Disease as I had all the symptoms, but I took your advice and now I am a well man. You may send all who doubt to me and I will convince them that Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure is a genuine healing and curative remedy."

Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1. Get Cook Book and Treatise on the Kidneys—FREE. M. M. Fenner, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY JUDGE & DOLPH DRUG CO.

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Unprecedented Sacrifice of the Only Perfect Imitation Diamonds That Exist.

We've Got to Get Out! Our Store Rented Over Our Heads! THIS LOSS IS YOUR GAIN



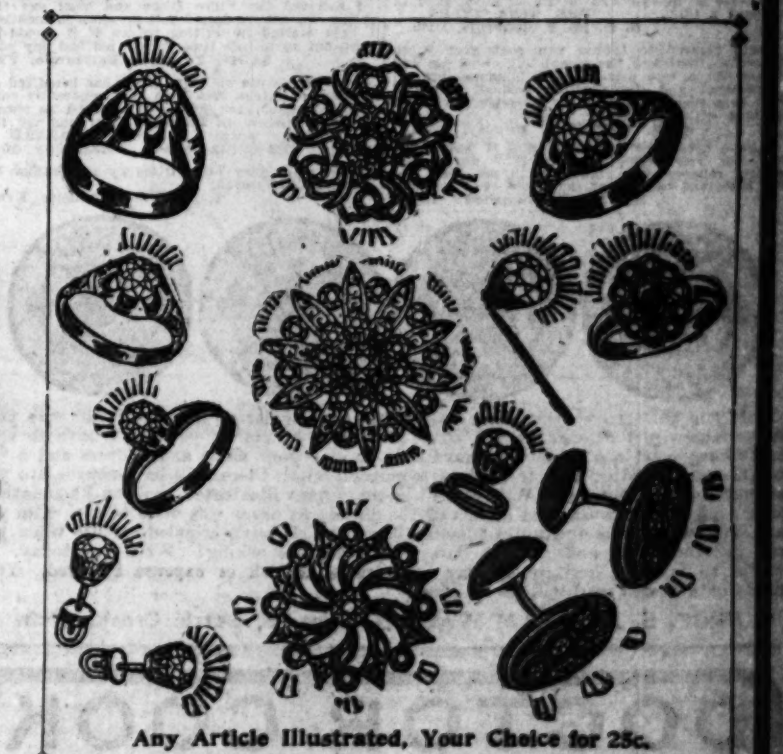
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Beautiful, Brilliant, Blazing Barrios Diamonds, that have sold always for \$1.50 to \$4.50, now offered at 25c.

Magnificent Brooches, Solitaire Rings, Studs, Stick Pins, Ear Drops and Cuff Buttons—elaborately mounted and seemingly worth from \$50 to \$250, now go at

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These diamonds cannot be detected from the real by any living expert. They will deceive anybody. They will never lose their brilliancy. They may be worn as real and neither you nor your friends can tell them from the genuine.



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We Know What They Are Worth!

But That Don't Help Matters. We Are Forced Out of Business and Are Obligated to Stand the Consequences.

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW OR MISS THIS CHANCE FOREVER.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO.,

Opposite Barr's. 616 OLIVE STREET Opposite Barr's.

Mail Orders! Orders by mail will be filled promptly, no matter where you live. Write now and enclose currency or express order for one dollar and we will send you any four articles you select. All orders will be sent postage prepaid and money will be refunded if goods are not as represented.

PRETTY KENTUCKIAN TO WED

Miss Elise Castleman to Be Married to Elmer Bailey, Riding Master and Nodding Master.

LExINGTON, Ky., March 26.—It leaked out here today that the beautiful Miss Elise Castleman, daughter of General John B. Castleman, will shortly be married to C. Elmer Bailey, the noted thoroughbred turtman and riding master. The courtship began about two years ago while the Castleman family were on a pleasure trip to Florida, and since that time they have been

seen much together. About two months ago it was rumored that the wedding would shortly occur, but members of the Castleman family at that time entered the denial. A few days ago Miss Castleman admitted the engagement to personal friends. She and her sister, Miss Alice Castleman, who recently married Augustus Horn of New York, have been much heralded as Kentucky's most beautiful young women. They are well known throughout this country and Europe, having traveled extensively in the last few years. During the last few years the Castleman family has resided on Gen. Castleman's farm near Shakerstown, on the Kentucky river. Several months ago Gen. David Castleman, brother of Elise, married Miss Ada Bailey, sister of the groom to be, the wedding ceremony having been performed at Springhurst farm, the country home of the Baileys in this county.

RHEUMATISM!

This Dread Disease Positively Conquered by Vibro Discs, a Wonderful New External Remedy that Cures by Absorption.

FIFTY THOUSAND TREATMENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Send Your Name and Address and Get a Dollar's Worth Free.



Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They cure it quickly—they cure it thoroughly—they cure it to stay cured absolutely and forever. These are broad claims, but you don't have to take my word for them. I will give you a chance to prove them without cost. I could fill this entire paper with truthful statements about my wonderful new external cure for Rheumatism, but you will be far better satisfied to have and try the remedy yourself. Therefore, I am going to mail you a complete treatment—a full dollar's worth of Vibro Discs—absolutely free, if you simply send me your name and address. This is an absolute gift, and I will ask no pay for it either now or in the future. Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism in a totally different way from any remedy or treatment ever known before. They loosen the deadly poison by Galvanic Vibro-tion, and then draw it out through the pores of the skin by a new and wonderful process of absorption. It is the only treatment that effectually cures, because it is the only treatment that dislodges and expels the Rheumatic poison to the last particle. There is nothing like it, and nothing equal to it. It banishes pain as if by magic, and conquers this dread disease in all its cruel forms and stages. It is safe, simple and convenient for home use and roots out the acid venom so thoroughly that no relapse or fresh attack can occur. Read below what it has done for others. It will do the same for you.

I have had rheumatism for ten years and the pain was almost unbearable. I suffered night and day. I had aches and muscular rheumatism. I had swollen joints. It grew from bad to worse. I tried everything known to the medical profession, but without result. Finally I heard of and tried Vibro Discs, and now I am completely cured.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, Box 232, Collinswood, O.

Your treatment cured one of the worst cases of Rheumatism I ever saw. I was able to get out of bed after the first time in days. I did not have the least pain, but I have not had since. I never in my life had any medicine except me so quickly and so much good in so short a time.

W. R. PHILLIPS, Brimley, Mich.

I am pleased to inform you that your Vibro Discs treatment has completely cured me. I feel like a new person. The lameness has all disappeared and the swelling has all gone. I have been recommending it to my friends who are afflicted with Rheumatism.

J. M. INLOW, Waymorton, Ind.

After thirteen years of doctoring for rheumatism I have at last found relief. Your Vibro Discs did the work. Please accept many thanks for your kindness and my whole life for great success to Vibro Discs.

MRS. S. AMBROSE, Derby, N. Y.

I received the treatment of Vibro Discs for rheumatism a week ago and have not been in bed since. I feel like a new person.

JOHN PIERCE, R. F. D. No. 2, Marquette, O.

I received the treatment of Vibro Discs and must say that it has cured me. I have not had any pain since.

RAIDIE E. PIERCE, Barre, Vt.

One week's use of Vibro Discs has benefited me to such an extent that I am now apparently cured. The enlarged knee joint has assumed its normal size and straightened back all right, and my feet are warm at last.

JOHN B. BOYD, Pittsburg, Kan.

VALUE TO TEXAS OF COASTWISE CANAL

Governor's Bill to Provide Waterway From Sabine to Rio Grande Favorably Reported in Congress.

VAST BENEFITS WOULD FOLLOW

Contemplated That It Will Be Continuation of Canal to Be Cut From Mississippi to Lake.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 26.—No bill before Congress is of more interest to Texas, and especially to the coast section, than that of Representative Garner of the Fifteenth district, providing for a survey of a coastwise canal from the Sabine river to Brownsville. The bill has been favorably reported from the committee on railways and canals. It is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make, or cause to be made, an estimate of the cost of a coastwise canal near the margin of the Gulf of Mexico beginning at or near the mouth of the Rio Grande river, in the state of Texas, thence to or near Sabine lake at the head of Sabine Pass, in said state.

"Sec. 2. That of a survey heretofore made such data be used and estimates made therefrom as are practicable, and that such survey be made as may be necessary to give complete and full information of the cost of excavating such canal; that said estimate be made upon a canal to be of the width of 90 feet, of 80 feet, and of 100 feet, and to be of the depth of six feet at low tide; that in making such survey estimate and report the same be divided and estimated as follows: First, the cost of said canal from the Rio Grande river to Aransas Pass; second, the cost of said canal from Aransas Pass to Brazos river; third, the cost of said canal from Brazos river to Galveston bay, and, fourth, the cost of said canal from Galveston bay to Sabine lake.

"Sec. 3. That the sum of \$5000 is hereby appropriated to make said estimate, survey and reports."

The favorable report on the bill which was prepared by Mr. Garner explains fully the need of such a canal, and the vast benefit that would accrue from it, not only to Texas, but to the commerce of the country generally.

"The committee on railways and canals, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8753) providing for the survey of a coastwise canal in Texas, report as follows:

"That the project contemplates the survey for a coastwise canal from the mouth of the Rio Grande river in Texas to the Sabine lake in Texas. This survey is to be made to ascertain the cost of excavating an inside channel which will provide a navigation for craft drawing 8 feet and less mean low tide.

"It is contemplated that this canal will be a continuation of a like canal to be cut from the Mississippi river to Sabine lake, through the state of Louisiana on the east.

"The canal would connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, to run from all points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Rio Grande river, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico as far as it is navigable. We find that a coast canal will not only save fully 1500 miles of river in the state of Texas which light draft boats could navigate, but it will also save the expense of the long hauls to the Gulf of Mexico, and will allow only an ocean going boat of a very limited capacity to pass over the route.

"In this connection we wish to refer to the two radically different classes of vessels, which, as freight carriers, are surviving in the struggle to reduce the cost of transportation. The first class comprises those vessels which traverse the open seas and which are fitted to resist the full force of the elements.

"The second class of vessel, which is an economical freight carrier, is one that is never subjected to the full force of the elements and which is constructed of cheaply built and operated. The bulk of its cargo is carried on deck or on barges that are either towed or pushed by tugboats. The modern flat-bottomed boat used on the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers and their tributaries are good examples of this class.

"There are two harbors on the Mississippi coast from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Rio Grande river, a distance of 100 miles, which are now open to navigation for vessels with a draft of 24 feet, namely Galveston and Sabine Pass.

"The mouth of the Brazos river has a depth of only 18 feet, and such is the depth so far attained at Aransas Pass.

"A vast area of country would, by the construction of this canal attain a rapid development, and a large section could be used for the cultivation of crops which would yield a great profit. The soil of this region is of extraordinary fertility, and the climate conditions are very favorable indeed. A large number of deep rivers and bayous, which penetrate inland from the Gulf in this section, render it difficult of access by railroads. It is estimated that it requires a large number of bridges and many of them would of necessity be drawbridges, and the extraordinary cost of construction of them has so far prevented them from being built. The cotton fields of Texas run north and south at wide intervals, and a waterway not attempted to parallel the coast.

"The development of the great prairie regions of Texas, which extend from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico far inland, will be immensely quickened by the construction of this canal. In this region there is a great necessity for the cheaper distribution of lumber and wood, which is bound in inexhaustible quantities, and the streams with which it is intersected furnish for the importation of coal, manufactures and merchandise of various kinds which now can only be transported through some of the deep water ports.

"As an illustration of the rapid development of the coast country, we find that the extraordinary increase there has been in the cultivation of rice. In 1900, 100,000 pounds of rice were raised. In 1901, 1,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1902, 2,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1903, 3,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1904, 4,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1905, 5,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1906, 6,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1907, 7,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1908, 8,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1909, 9,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1910, 10,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1911, 11,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1912, 12,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1913, 13,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1914, 14,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1915, 15,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1916, 16,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1917, 17,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1918, 18,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1919, 19,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1920, 20,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1921, 21,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1922, 22,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1923, 23,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1924, 24,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1925, 25,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1926, 26,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1927, 27,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1928, 28,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1929, 29,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1930, 30,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1931, 31,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1932, 32,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1933, 33,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1934, 34,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1935, 35,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1936, 36,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1937, 37,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1938, 38,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1939, 39,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1940, 40,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1941, 41,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1942, 42,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1943, 43,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1944, 44,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1945, 45,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1946, 46,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1947, 47,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1948, 48,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1949, 49,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1950, 50,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1951, 51,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1952, 52,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1953, 53,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1954, 54,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1955, 55,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1956, 56,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1957, 57,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1958, 58,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1959, 59,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1960, 60,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1961, 61,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1962, 62,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1963, 63,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1964, 64,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1965, 65,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1966, 66,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1967, 67,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1968, 68,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1969, 69,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1970, 70,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1971, 71,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1972, 72,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1973, 73,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1974, 74,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1975, 75,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1976, 76,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1977, 77,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1978, 78,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1979, 79,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1980, 80,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1981, 81,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1982, 82,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1983, 83,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1984, 84,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1985, 85,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1986, 86,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1987, 87,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1988, 88,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1989, 89,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1990, 90,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1991, 91,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1992, 92,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1993, 93,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1994, 94,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1995, 95,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1996, 96,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1997, 97,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1998, 98,000,000 pounds were raised. In 1999, 99,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2000, 100,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2001, 101,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2002, 102,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2003, 103,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2004, 104,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2005, 105,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2006, 106,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2007, 107,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2008, 108,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2009, 109,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2010, 110,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2011, 111,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2012, 112,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2013, 113,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2014, 114,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2015, 115,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2016, 116,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2017, 117,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2018, 118,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2019, 119,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2020, 120,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2021, 121,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2022, 122,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2023, 123,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2024, 124,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2025, 125,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2026, 126,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2027, 127,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2028, 128,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2029, 129,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2030, 130,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2031, 131,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2032, 132,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2033, 133,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2034, 134,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2035, 135,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2036, 136,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2037, 137,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2038, 138,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2039, 139,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2040, 140,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2041, 141,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2042, 142,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2043, 143,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2044, 144,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2045, 145,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2046, 146,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2047, 147,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2048, 148,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2049, 149,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2050, 150,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2051, 151,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2052, 152,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2053, 153,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2054, 154,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2055, 155,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2056, 156,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2057, 157,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2058, 158,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2059, 159,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2060, 160,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2061, 161,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2062, 162,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2063, 163,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2064, 164,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2065, 165,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2066, 166,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2067, 167,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2068, 168,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2069, 169,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2070, 170,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2071, 171,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2072, 172,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2073, 173,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2074, 174,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2075, 175,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2076, 176,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2077, 177,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2078, 178,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2079, 179,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2080, 180,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2081, 181,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2082, 182,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2083, 183,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2084, 184,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2085, 185,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2086, 186,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2087, 187,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2088, 188,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2089, 189,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2090, 190,000,000 pounds were raised. In 2091, 191,000,000 pounds were raised. 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uraged. Health will be
secure a bottle of Wine
blessings will be yours.

When You Cannot Untie the Knot

CUT IT. If you cannot make your business profitable sell it to some one who can. A P.D. Want Ad will make the introduction.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

An Opportunity Neglected

May mean the loss of a fortune. Read the Business for Sale announcements in today's Want Section.

PART THREE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1904.

PAGES 1-12

THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
MARCH 27.
70-PAGES-70
IN SEVEN PARTS.

INDEX OF NEWS AND FEATURES.

Including the Regular 4-Page Colored Comic Weekly and a 10-Page Magazine Illustrated With Half-Tone and Line Cuts.

BE SURE
Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

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ROCKEFELLER TO GIVE HIS MONEY AWAY—REALLY!

Oil King Will Reduce Charitable and Educational Donations to System That Will Insure Good Results or "Dividends" as He Calls Them.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE OLD METHOD OF "INVESTING"

Main Idea Is to Make the Beneficiaries Self-Supporting and to Assist in Handling the Funds With This End in View.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS TO VARIOUS FUNDS.

Chicago University	\$13,000,000
Rush Medical College	4,000,000
Barnard College	1,375,000
Southern Educational Fund	1,125,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Missionary Fund	1,000,000
Teachers' College	500,000
Vassar College	450,000
Brown University	325,000
Cornell University	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	225,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	200,000
Newton Theological Seminary	150,000
Adelphi College	125,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Smith College	100,000
Y. M. C. A., New York	100,000
Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn	100,000
Wellesley College	100,000
Columbia University	100,000
Dartmouth College	100,000
Furman University	100,000
University of Nebraska	67,000
Y. M. C. A., Washington	50,000
Indiana University	50,000
Shurtleff College	35,000
Bucknell University	25,000
William Jewell College	25,000
Gifts prior to 1902, exclusive of Chicago University	7,000,000
Gifts to churches and personal charities	2,000,000
Total	\$35,735,000

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 26.—John D. Rockefeller is perfecting a machine to give away money, a machine that is to be as carefully organized, as effectively administered, as far reaching in its scope as any of the great enterprises under his control.

The immediate object of Mr. Rockefeller's new money-giving trust is not so much to increase the output—although he expects it will have that result—as to safeguard against waste.

The plan has been in his mind for a long time. His latest move toward perfecting it has been to place at its head Starr J. Murphy, a lawyer, who is to be its active administrator.

The scheme is a logical development of the Standard Oil Trust, the first great successful monopoly established and maintained in this country.

He purposes applying the principles he followed in making money to his giving. One of the chief articles in the Rockefeller creed is that every dollar invested in anything must show a satisfactory result, and the chief enemy of profit is the abhorrent, unnecessary waste, due to a lack of system.

For the present, at least, Mr. Rockefeller's latest enterprise will be more or less a personal affair. It will distribute chiefly his own benefactions. Thus far, he has given upward of \$35,000,000 that can be authoritatively traced. It is possible—in fact, probable—that the total is in excess of that generous sum. He has concealed his gifts in so far as he has been able to do so.

Gave \$25,000,000 in Twelve Years.

Up to the year 1902 it is estimated that Mr. Rockefeller had given away \$25,000,000, exclusive of the millions bestowed upon the Chicago University, in various philanthropies and charities. He himself declared that, in his opinion, not more than 5 per cent of it had accomplished any real results. He is convinced that \$5,000,000 went astray and did positive harm instead of good.

It is said Mr. Rockefeller is prepared to give away from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each year so long as he lives. If those who are most nearly in Mr. Rockefeller's confidence are to be believed, the amount is a secondary matter with him. They say he is quite willing to give away incredibly large sums if he can be sure that the money will accomplish the results he desires. He is sure that the making of a million in a child's play, compared with the difficulty in successfully giving away that much money, a conclusion which many philanthropists share with him.

Mr. Murphy, who is to become dispenser-general, was born in Brooklyn and is the son of the Rev. Elijah Murphy. He is also a lineal descendant of the great Jonathan Edwards. Of course, he is a religious man.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

CABANNE SET KNOCKS OUT NEGRO CLUB

Egyptian Club's Pro Forma Decree of Incorporation Annulled by Decision of Judge O'Neill Ryan Last Night.

WHITE MEN PROMOTING THE FAIR ENTERPRISE

Decision Was Against the Incorporators Because the Objects Were Misrepresented to the Court and Not Because of Racial Distinction.

The white aristocracy of Cabanne will not have to share that exclusive territory with the negro smart set, which the organizers of the Egyptian Club want to create. The pro forma decree of incorporation, under which the Egyptian Club has been preparing to erect a clubhouse on Delmar boulevard, between Hamilton and Goodfellow avenues, was annulled last night by Judge O'Neill Ryan of division No. 4 of the circuit court.

The hearing on the petition to annul the decree occupied the attention of the court all day and until 8 o'clock last night. The officers of the club and the white men who, it was revealed, were promoting the enterprise, were examined at length on the witness stand.

The officers, negroes of high intelligence, maintained that the only purpose was to provide facilities for the comfort and betterment of the best class of negroes.

Judge Ryan questioned them closely and brought out that William A. Lange, a Mr. Kelly and a Mr. Jacobs, white men of St. Louis, were the promoters. In annulling the decree the judge said that he did so because it appeared that the club was organized by these three men for business purposes entirely, and that the petition for the pro forma decree of incorporation had not truly and fully disclosed their purposes to the court.

He said that the question of social equality had no bearing, that the feelings of the residents of the neighborhood were not to be considered, and the rights of the negro race were not involved.

The negro officers of the club, he had no doubt, had acted in good faith and their motives were to be commended, but their good intentions could not make amends for the fact that the petition for incorporation had not shown that the white men involved were in the project for profit exclusively.

Attorney Burgess, who represented the club and made an impassioned argument against the annulment, announced that there would be an appeal.

The Cabanne officers were represented by Attorney Laughlin.

KILLED BY COAL WAGON.

A coal wagon driven by William Sharff of 225 Dickson street ran over David Aljoe, 9 years old, of 1443 Prairie avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday, as he was playing in front of 1443 Prairie street. Two wheels passed over the lad's body. He was taken to his home, where he died last night.

1400 CARS OF FAIR EXHIBITS

Contracts for Their Erection Let by the Exposition Company.

Contracts have been let by the Exposition company for the erection of 17 intramural stations along the electric railroad within the fair.

These will be in various designs. Stations 1 and 17, which will be the terminals, will be most elaborate. Station 16, at the parade entrance, will be three stories high, because the intramural at that point is on a high trestle.

The lower floors will be for the civil engineers and the Jefferson Guard. This station will be 224 feet long covering the entire side of the elevated railroad structure.

KAISER'S BAND IN AMERICA

Arrives at Baltimore on Way to St. Louis, Where It Will Play During Fair.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The overdue North German Lloyd steamer Hanover arrived today, bringing the Royal First Marine Band of Germany, said to be the especial pride of Emperor William, which is to play in connection with the German exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Resident in their brand new uniforms of blue, with their leader standing 6 feet 2 inches, and not a member of the band less than 5 feet, the imperial musicians came three cheers for President Roosevelt and three more for Emperor William.

The band has six months' leave of absence. Until the fair opens it will be permitted to give concerts on its own hook.

SENATOR BURTON LISTENING TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER'S SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF HIMSELF IN CLOSING HOUR OF TRIAL



SENATOR JOSEPH RALPH BURTON. SEATED IN COURT.

DAN DALY, DROLL COMEDIAN, DEAD

Fatal Hemorrhage Follows Long Illness of Consumption Two Weeks After Wife's Death.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Dan Daly, a noted comedian, died suddenly today in his room in the Vendome Hotel.

For several years he has suffered from tuberculosis.

He got up this afternoon, while dressing was seized with a fit of coughing which brought on a fatal hemorrhage.

His wife died suddenly two weeks ago in Severe, Mass., and he felt her loss keenly.

A BRIGHT SUNNY SUNDAY

The prospects are good for a bright Sunday. A pleasant day is to be anticipated, since the darkest interpretation of the weather forecast gives no prospect for clouds to obscure the sun.

Saturday night's stiff breeze was scheduled to precede a warmer Sunday.

Friday's clouds and rain disappeared to the eastward, and the sunshine that bathed the valley of the Mississippi is to continue today.

The forecast says: "Fair, cold Saturday night, with minimum temperature of 22 degrees. Rising temperature Sunday, with fresh northwesterly winds becoming variable."

NO APPETITE AFTER A THIRTY-DAY FAST

So Kuehmstedt Will Keep It Up Until He Feels Like Stomach Would Enjoy Food.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Thirty days of fasting and not even an appetite to show for it—is the experience of A. Louis Kuehmstedt, follower of an ancient Persian cult, and who is treasurer of the Gregory Electric Co., 18 South Clinton street, and a resident of North Edgewater.

Mr. Kuehmstedt began to deny himself food on Feb. 24. He has not yet determined when he will resume eating.

When Mr. Kuehmstedt began fasting he weighed 145 pounds. Now he weighs 115 and has somewhat hollow cheeks, although he says he hasn't missed even a part of a day from his work. Formerly he was what might be called a good liver.

"I wanted to demonstrate to my satisfaction," he explained, "that there is something in life besides eating and drinking. A little hot water—and a very little—has been my diet for 30 days, and the first eight days of my fast I didn't take even a drop of water. Occasionally I would combine with the water a slight infusion of rose leaves or elderberry leaves. As soon as I began to eat solid food again, I expect to regain my normal weight rapidly."

AUTO HIT MILK CART.

A red automobile, whose number none of the witnesses could make out, struck the milk wagon of George Clark of 2223 Howard street at 233 Locust street last evening.

The king bolt broke, and the horse ran away with the front wheels of the wagon. The automobile, with four men aboard, sped on eastward on Locust street. Witnesses to the accident were Robert Moss and Miss Genevieve Howell of 237 Locust street.

MUST KISS THE BIBLE TO MARRY

Pastor of "Little Church Around the Corner" Makes New Rule to Promote Truth.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Marriage at the "Little Church Around the Corner" will not be so easy in the future as it has been in the past, for all brides and bridegrooms presenting themselves there in future will be required to kiss in a blank and to swear to its truth by kissing the Bible. Before filing in the blank a dictionary will be shown to the young pair and each will have to read the following definitions:

Spinster—An unmarried or single woman. Widow—A woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again. Bachelor—A man of any age who has not been married.

Widower—A man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again.

After reading the definitions, the bride and bridegroom must take oath that they understand them.

"I'm taking this course," said the Rev. Dr. George Clark Houghton, "to prevent young girls from taking false steps into unhappy marriages and to avoid marrying old people."

"I have asked women if they were widows, and if they answered in the affirmative, I have asked if their husbands were dead. Invariably they said yes, thinking perhaps that the men were dead as far as they were concerned. Henceforth after asking if their husbands are dead, I shall ask if they are buried."

"I shall also require every bridegroom under age, or barely beyond the age to contract marriage, to have their parents or guardians' written consent, sworn to by a notary, if the authoritative persons are not able to be present and take oath in person."

"Love will find a way," it is said, but I expect to have many a bold maid become a weeping bride and break down when she is asked to kiss the Bible."

BURTON'S FATE NOW RESTING WITH THE JURY

Verdict in Case Against United States Senator, Charged With Using His Influence to Prevent Issuance of Fraud Order, May Be Returned Today.

\$10,000 FINE AND TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT THE PENALTY

District Attorney Dyer Characterized the Rialto Grain and Securities Co. as Colossal Schemers to Defraud—Score of Women Included in Courtroom Crowd.

The jury in the case of United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, charged with receiving compensation amounting to \$2500 for services performed before the postoffice department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., retired to deliberate on a verdict at 7:45 o'clock last night and will report to Judge Adams sometime today.

In retiring the jurors, Judge Adams announced the court would take an indefinite recess, but would hold itself in readiness to receive their verdict at any time during the next 24 hours.

Six hours of patient attention to the arguments of counsel had somewhat wearied the jurors, and at 10 o'clock last night they went to their hotel for sleep.

Judge Adams left the Federal building shortly after 3 o'clock, and stated before his departure that he would not return until this morning.

If no verdict is reached by tonight the jury will probably be discharged.

The closing hours of the now celebrated Burton trial were marked by sharp tiffs between Attorney C. H. Krum, representing the defense, and District Attorney D. P. Dyer.

Mr. Dyer's allusions to the character of the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., which he characterized as a colossal scheme to defraud, annoyed the defendant's counsel, who filed objection after objection, but apparently to little purpose.

The courtroom was crowded as Judge Adams read his instructions to the jury. Among the audience were a score of women, who occupied seats to the right of the judge's bench.

Penalty Is \$10,000

Fine and Two Years.

The Burton case has been in progress before Judge Adams since Tuesday.

Summarized briefly, Senator Burton is accused of having used his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., by whom he was employed over a period of five months as general counsel, in violation of section 1732 of the revised statutes of the United States.

This statute prescribes a maximum penalty of a \$10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment and bars the defendant forever from holding public office of any nature within the confines of the United States. The minimum punishment may be \$1 fine and one day's imprisonment.

Horace Dyer, assistant district attorney, opened the argument for the government at the conclusion of the testimony at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

He reviewed all of the evidence presented by the government, and made an elaborate presentation of the case against the Kansas Senator.

Attorney Fred Lehmann followed for the defense in an impassioned and eloquent address lasting one hour and a half.

Mr. Lehmann pleaded for the defendant chiefly on the ground that while it was true that he had made inquiries at the postoffice department relative to complaints filed there, there was nothing to show that Senator Burton had ever solicited the influence of any postal official; there was nothing to indicate that Senator Burton had performed other than legitimate legal service for his clients; that there were two standards to judge all men by and so inferentially the defendant might be adjudged according to his acts just as those who knew him best and those who were his enemies might construe those acts.

District Attorney Bert Norton made the second address for the government. He covered all the points brought out in the testimony which Senator Burton had written to Attorney Lehmann and analyzed the testimony in minute detail.

He spoke 30 minutes. Judge Krum then followed for the defense and District Attorney Dyer concluded the argument of counsel at 7 o'clock.

The district attorney's arraignment of Burton was stinging and unmerciful. Among other things he said:

"We cannot stop to consider whether the young man who was hanged today wronged his wife from the woman who bore him."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH SPORTING INAUGURAL INTRODUCING THE GREAT SPORTING SEASON OF THE WORLD'S FAIR YEAR, WILL BE ISSUED NEXT SUNDAY, SIXTEEN PAGES OF COLORS AND HALF-TONES, SIGNED ARTICLES BY SPORTING CELEBRITIES, AND ALL THE OFFICIAL SPORT RECORDS. THIS IS A FEATURE OF JOURNALISM NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED BY ANY NEWSPAPER. DON'T MISS IT! IT WILL BE A SPORT LIBRARY ITSELF. NEXT SUNDAY, APRIL 3, IS THE DATE. GIVE YOUR ORDER TO THE NEWSDEALER EARLY.

FEUDISTS' DAUGHTERS FIGHT OVER A MAN

Out Each Other With Razors Until Both Are Too Weak to Continue Combat.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
OWINGSVILLE, Ky., March 26.—Mary Mullins, aged 15, daughter of a noted feudist of Letcher County, and Myrtle Moore, aged 15, daughter of another feud leader, fought with razors today over the love of a young man.

For months William Rogers paid devoted attention to Miss Mullins, and it was warmly returned by her. It is said the day of their wedding was named.

Then Rogers met Miss Moore. Her beauty won him from his promised wife and he forgot his love for her.

Miss Mullins vainly attempted to win back the affections of Rogers and then gave him his freedom.

Miss Mullins is no crybaby. She bore the separation nobly, but finally her beauty began to waste away. On seeing this she diagnosed the case as too much Miss Moore.

A furious race seized her. She put a razor in her pocket and took a walk. She knew Miss Moore would have to pass her way.

When the victim appeared Miss Mullins sprang at her like a wildcat. Miss Moore also had a razor and the two fought until they were both weak from the loss of blood.

It is believed the families will take it up. Both the girls will recover, though they will carry scars to their graves.

Getting More Complicated.
From the San Francisco Bulletin.
A colored bootblack of this city informs passers-by that for the tenth part of a dollar he will "reboize" their pedal extremities. Verily, the race problem grows more complex.

HOLTON WILL CASE MUST MOVE FASTER

Judge Blevins Tells Attorneys They Have Wasted Too Much Time in Trivialities.

The attorneys in the Holton will contest case will have to make fewer objections and get along faster than they did last week, or they will have trouble with Judge Blevins.

The judge took a hand at objecting himself just before court adjourned yesterday evening. His patience had been worn out by what seemed to him to be tedious and trivial objections, and he "called down" the lawyers in vigorous fashion.

"This trial has been going on for six days," he said, "and the plaintiff's side is not all in yet. You gentlemen told me that it would not occupy more than three days. If I had known that it would take so long I would not have tried it at this time. Entirely too much time has been wasted over trivial matters and the investigation has been spread over too wide a range. The issues have become obscured by the introduction of much immaterial matter. The court will expect the attorneys on both sides to have their lines of inquiry better in hand when the case is resumed Monday and get along faster."

The judge thanked the jurors for the patience with which they had listened to the evidence and assured them that the case would not be permitted to drag so much the week.

Dr. A. M. Willis and Dr. Henry Hermann, medical experts, were the principal witnesses for the plaintiffs yesterday afternoon. Hypothetical questions were put to them, intended to decrease the condition of the late Capt. E. K. Holton during the closing years of his life, and they said that the conditions and conduct described indicated insanity.

The plaintiff's case is almost in, but it is not likely that the case will be finished before the middle of the week.

POOLROOM POSSE MEN NOT GUILTY

Charges of Participating in a Riot Not Borne Out by the Evidence.

John Beal and William Hildebrand, members of the Madison County March grand jury, and Supervisor Pat Creely of Madison Township, and Charles Heinemann, supervisor of Venice Township, who were arrested March 19 on charges of participating in a riot as a result of the raid on the Madison poolrooms, Feb. 15, were discharged by Justice Greathouse yesterday afternoon after hearing the evidence against them.

The cases were the last of those against Madison business men who were drafted for service by Constable Glass when he reached Madison to serve the warrants sworn out in Edwardsville against the poolroom proprietors.

Immediately after the hearing, George and William Coudy and William Schooley were arrested, but later discharged for want of prosecution.

Attorneys Bandy, Hinda and Franklin of Madison volunteered their services to defend the men.

The case is now no charges pending against members of the posse. Former chief of Police McCambridge and Policemen Street and Meehan are bound over to the grand jury on charges carried in warrants issued on affidavits of citizens of Madison.

Will Describe Passion Play.
Prof. Edward A. McLowell, actor and elocutionist, formerly of St. Louis, has been selected to describe the pictures of the Passion Play of Oberammergau which are to be shown in a small Dutch chapel on the Pike at the World's Fair. Prof. McDowell was a member of Mary Anderson's company in her first appearance on the St. Louis stage. He is an old friend of Bernard Dierkes of St. Louis, who has the concession for the Oberammergau show on the Pike.

PRIMARIES HELD IN SIX COUNTIES

Folk Carries Atchison and Benton, Reed Gets Randolph and Hawes Wins in Crawford.

GRUNDY AND CLINTON IN DOUBT

Race in Both Is Very Close and the Result Depends on Action on Contests.

RESULTS IN CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

In St. Louis, In State, T. L.
Folk 10 46 56
Reed 6 33 33
Hawes 111 3 114
Gantt 0 0 0

Grundy and Clinton counties, having a representation of eight, in which mass conventions were held yesterday, are in dispute.

Probabilities are Folk has carried Clinton County, which is entitled to five votes.

Eleven votes, representing St. Louis and New Madrid counties, are in doubt owing to contests.

The results to date show that Circuit Attorney Folk has gained substantially over the opposition in the last two weeks, having carried during that time 10 out of 14 counties. Delegates have thus far been elected in 20 counties.

There are 114 counties in the state. The total number of delegates to the state convention is 710. Necessary to nominate, 350.

Primaries or mass conventions for state candidates were held by the Democrats of six Missouri counties yesterday—Grundy, Clinton, Benton, Crawford, Randolph and Atchison. Of these, Folk carried Atchison and Benton, Reed got Randolph and Hawes won in Crawford. Grundy and Clinton are in dispute between Folk and Reed and how they will go will be settled only when the county convention acts on contests.

In Grundy, confusion exists as to the meaning of the action taken in several townships, and as to the probable position that will be assumed by many of the delegates who are uninstructed. The most tangible probability is that Folk will either have a majority of one in the county convention of Monday, or will lack one of having a majority.

The Folk men have made an issue in favor of an instructed delegation to the state convention. The opposition has made the issue of a caucus of any one of the prominent candidates, but has contended for an uninstructed delegation. This opposition, headed by E. M. Harber and others, controlled the convention in Trenton Township by a vote of 10 to 10. It also has enough support in the county to make a total of 31 of the 64 delegates selected to the county convention of Monday. Folk men are equally certain of 31, although three of the townships included in their list, whose delegates make a total of 11, are uninstructed as to the governorship.

The Trenton Township convention was stormy and exciting throughout. The Democrats of Benton County held primary meetings to select delegates to their county convention, which will be held Monday, for the purpose of nominating our delegates to the state congressional convention to be held at Sedalia on Wednesday, March 30, the delegates to the county convention at St. Joseph, three delegates to the state convention at Jefferson City, July 9, and thirty delegates to the convention at Joplin, June 25. The 14 delegates chosen at the Warsaw primary announced a firm intention to support in pursuance of a request of the county committee, a vote was taken of the Democrats present indicating their support of the candidates for governor at the Warsaw primary: the vote stood Folk 8, Reed 5. In many precincts in the county the vote was unanimous for Folk. Two or three remote precincts have not reported, but parties who are reliable and supposed to know do not that more than seven Reed men will be seen in the convention and Folk is sure of the others.

At the Clinton County mass conventions, Folk carried 34 delegates to the county convention, 8 at Cameron contested. Complete returns are not in, but Folk received a majority of votes. Reed carried 10 to 10 at Plattburg, where Folk received a majority of votes. Reed carried 10 to 10 at Jackson Township by 10 and Clinton by 5. Lathrop was the only large township carried by Reed. The convention was expected by even the anti-machine leaders. In the county convention at Plattburg, Monday passes on the Cameron contest and seats the Folk delegation. Clinton County will give 25 to Reed, 10 to Folk. Otherwise it will be Reed. The uninstructed delegates follow:

For Folk—Jackson, 2; Concord, 11; Clinton, 4; Lafayette, 6.
For Reed—Lathrop, 6; Platte, 5; Hardin, 5; Atchison, 5.
Contested—Cameron, 8.

At Cameron the vote was 106 to 108 in favor of Folk.

The Democratic mass meeting at Steelville, where Farris predominated, and as a result a delegation to the county convention was selected for Hawes. Summed up, the Cuba convention will select three delegates to the state convention selected by Farris, who is expected to head the delegation himself. Reports from the country show Farris forces dominated the township conventions.

In the township mass meetings held in Randolph County the Reed forces outnumbered the Folk men except in Union Township, which was carried by Folk. Out of 81 delegates to the county convention, 9 are for Reed and 2 for Folk.

Folk carried 10 to 10 at Atchison County in the Democratic primaries by large majorities, and all delegations to the county convention are expected to support him. In the township regular delegates will be contested, not on the Folk ticket, but on congressman, the main delegation favoring Francis Wilson of Platte County, and the other favoring the incumbent, Congressman Cochran. In several other townships the vote was not taken on congressman. Clay Township, including the county seat, voted on the governor ticket as at regular election, and Folk was the popular choice.

In Vernon County, where Democratic primaries were held Friday the convention held at Nevada and instructed for Folk. Resolutions were passed denouncing the use of the police at primaries in Kansas City and St. Louis.

TWO MORE NEGROES FALL IN RACE WAR

Shot to Death by the White Men Who Pursued Them Two Days.

TROUBLE PROBABLY OVER NOW

Posses Believe They Have Slain All Those Who Were Trying to Lead Black Uprising.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—Eleven negroes have been put to death by white men in the eastern part of Arkansas County, this state, since last Monday, when one of them incited a riot by threatening to knock a white man in the head with a beer bottle.

Two more negroes were shot to the list today.

Kellis Johnson, the last of the gang of negroes that caused the trouble, was shot to death this morning in the northeastern part of the county.

Perry Carter, another negro, was found dead yesterday in the woods, near where the five negroes were slain Thursday night by a crowd of infuriated citizens.

The complete list of the negroes who met death on account of the Monday riot is as follows: Aaron Hinton, Randall Flood, Will Bilwin, Will Madison, J. M. Smith, Charles Smith, Mack Baldwin, Abe Bailey, Garrett Flood, Kellis Johnson and Perry Carter.

The trouble was started by two negroes, Henry and Father Griffin, at St. Charles, attacking white men over a trivial matter. Monday the two negroes again met the white man in a store at St. Charles, and the negroes again renewed the trouble, knocking the white man down and adding similar treatment to Deputy Sheriff James Kirkpatrick, who had attempted to arrest them. Further trouble might have been averted if the negroes had not handed their arms and defied the authority, giving as their ultimatum that no white man could arrest them.

In fact, the threatening attitude of the negroes was such that the white citizens became alarmed. DeWitt is the county seat, 15 miles away from St. Charles. An appeal was sent to DeWitt for a posse to protect the town.

Deputy Sheriff Douglas started Wednesday morning to St. Charles, accompanied by five men. A few miles out of St. Charles they met three negroes and inquired whether they knew the whereabouts of the Griffin. The three negroes were armed and defied the posse. The result was that Deputy Douglas and his men were killed the three negroes.

Reinforcements were sent from DeWitt, 16 resolute men going to the scene of trouble. Meanwhile, a number of towns in the eastern part of the county also sent strong posses in the direction of St. Charles, the news having spread rapidly that some of the negroes were organizing to defy law and order.

One of the posses was fired upon by the negro Hinton from ambush. Hinton was ferreted out and killed, his body having been riddled with bullets. The posse, consisting of three of the white men in the posse were slightly wounded by the negro.

No attempt was made by the posses to make war on peaceable and inoffensive negroes.

Determined search was made, however, for the ring leaders in Monday's riot and their active aids and abettors.

The five negroes who were the victims of the indignation populace Thursday night had been arrested and were under guard, but the crowd overpowered the guard, secured the prisoners and shot them to death.

All was quiet today at St. Charles. It is the seeming belief that the more dangerous negroes have been slain and no further trouble is looked for.

OPEN NEW SODA FOUNTAIN.
Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. Has Hand-some, Unique Plant.

The Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. yesterday placed in operation their unique and handsome German silver, Pedarra, onyx and white Italian marble soda fountain, or rather soda water plant.

The style of the fountain is an innovation, it being the first fountain erected in the West where it at no time becomes necessary for the dispenser to turn his back to the customer and the first where the customer is able to see the entire workings of the apparatus.

In each of the four marble counters occupying a space 12 feet square in the center of the room, are set syphon containers fitted with automatic faucets so that each customer gets exactly the same allowance of syrup. In the corners of the counter are the ice cream containers.

Back of the dispenser in the center of the inclosure under a beautiful leaded glass archedway, is an electric motor with automatic equipment, which keeps the carbon water tank filled from supply pipes conveying distilled water and the liquid carbonic acid gas. The pressure of the carbon water in the tank is either too low or filled to capacity. Each customer can see that nothing but the cleanest and purest soda water is being dispensed.

The Wolff-Wilson company buys only the milk, syrup, fruits and ice, preferring to make their own flavored and ice cream. The new fountain, while occupying less space than their handsome wall fountain to be displaced, will conveniently accommodate more customers with less work for the dispenser.

This fountain is to be the model for all of the expensive fountains constructed by the Liphoot company, the builders of this season. The formal opening will occur Monday.

SAY CROW WILL BE OUT FOR GOVERNOR MONDAY.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 26.—A rumor is doing the rounds that Attorney General Crow will authorize the announcement of his candidacy for governor Monday. When seen this afternoon he declined to discuss the matter, saying that he was prepared to practice law. However, it is known here that Gen. Crow is daily receiving urgent requests from all over the state to enter the contest for governor.

Judge C. D. Krum Mentioned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 26.—The Democratic committee of the Fourteenth judicial circuit of Missouri met at Trenton today and decided to hold the convention to nominate a candidate for circuit judge to succeed Judge James E. Hazell at Versailles, on April 15, providing there is but one candidate. In the event there is more than one candidate the convention will be held in Versailles on May 28. Judge Hazell is the only candidate now, but there is considerable talk of Judge C. D. Krum of Booneville entering the race.

Hearst Factions Disagree.

ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 26.—The Democratic county central committee met today and fixed the Sangamon primaries for April 25; the convention to be held on April 25. Both the Hearst and anti-Hearst factions claim a victory in fixing the late primary date. Although no other date was proposed the anti-Hearst people claim that the Hearst followers wanted as early a primary as possible for the effect a victory in Sangamon would have on other counties.

Belleville Marriage License.

William H. Kinsella, 25, of Belleville, and Miss Nellie Weber, 20, of Belleville, were married at Belleville, Ill., yesterday.

William M. Dumas, 25, of East St. Louis, and Frances Fisher, 20, of East St. Louis, were married at East St. Louis, Ill., yesterday.

New Dress On for Easter

CREDIT AT GATELY'S

812 North Broadway, Opposite Famous
325 Missouri Av., East St. Louis Branch




"Gately's Good Goods."

In our show window, on exhibition, is a section of a man's coat, such as we handle in our store. When you see it you will understand more about coat making. You will understand, too, what we mean by talking always about "Gately's Good Goods." We are building our business right by building our goods right.

Note:

- (1) Linen canvas interlining, instead of burlap.
- (2) Flathead collar stiffening, instead of buckram.
- (3) Hand built shoulders and collar, instead of machine.

Then the lining is serge, instead of cheap satin, and the material is of the best quality. Fit, style, wear, combined.

A Show of \$10.00 Beauties in Millinery!

We present, beginning tomorrow, a collection of several hundred exquisitely trimmed hats of every description, including Turbans, Toques, Picture Hats, lilies with foliage and many other new novelties. Showing the very latest shapes and colorings—scores of them are trimmed with ribbons, flowers and lace, while other natty ones suitable to be worn with Tailor-Made Costumes, are bedecked with wings and ribbons. The same goods as others are selling at \$13.50 and \$15.00.

Others down to \$3.75.




ON CREDIT AT GATELY'S

812 NORTH BROADWAY.
RIGHT OPPOSITE FAMOUS
Union Store—Close at Six—Saturdays at Ten.

Nugent's

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

—ON THIRD FLOOR—
JUST IN!
BOUGHT FOR CASH, UNDER
MARKET PRICES!
BEST BARGAINS YOU EVER
SAW!
BE HERE MONDAY—SURE!

12c Scarf Scrim at 5c a yard.
20c 36-inch Coin Spot Swiss at 9c.
20c Drapery Cretonne at 10c yard.
35c Ruffled Curtain Swiss with hem-stitched edge and inserted lace at 17c yd.
35c Japanese Matting, carpet designs, 17c.
50c Lace Door Panels with medallion centers, 18c each.
40c Tapestry Cushion Tops for 18c.
50c Mercerized Brocade at 19c yard.
40c Fringed Lambrequins at 23c each.
50c Tapestry, 50-inch, at 25c yard.
50c Jap Figured Crepe Cloth at 24c yard.
40c Floor Oil Cloth, extra heavy, 27c yard.
65c Arabian Panel Lace, corded, 31c yard.
75c Rep Brocade, 50-inch, 35c yard.
75c Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 42c pair.
75c Smyrna Rugs, 49c each.
\$1.00 Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 60c pair.
\$1.50 Cross Strips Colored Cottage Curtains at 75c pair.
\$1.50 Ruffled Swiss Curtains, lace edging and inserting, 98c pair.
\$2.00 Tapestry Couch Covers, 50 inches by 3 yards, \$1.17 each.
\$2.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 56 inches wide, \$1.22 Pair.
\$2.00 Ruffled Bobinet Curtains, lace edge and 3-in. inserting, \$1.31 Pair.
\$3.00 Brocade Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards, \$1.87 Pair.
\$13.50 Room Rugs, 9x12 Feet, Brussels Weave, \$9.75 each.
\$18.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 Feet, at \$11.50 each.
\$25.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 Feet, at \$14.85 each.

B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.
Broadway, Washington Av. and St. Charles St.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN CONVENTION

General Federation Will Be Held in the Odeon, May 17 to 28.

FEW BIG SOCIAL FEATURES

Official Program Is Announced by Mrs. Anna D. West, Chairman of the Committee.

Social features find small place on the official program of the seventh session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in the Odeon, May 17 to 28. On only two days, May 19, "Celebration Day," and May 23 are receptions to be official. Both of those days will be marked by general receptions and many smaller functions.

But each day of the federation session will be notable for small dinner parties and receptions that can be arranged between sessions and for those not directly interested in the subject before the session.

Mrs. Anna D. West, chairman of the program committee, has announced the following as the official program as now arranged:

The opening session will be Tuesday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock, in the Odeon, Mrs. D. T. S. Denison presiding. Addresses of welcome will be made by the Hon. Rella Wells, mayor; by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the Missouri State Federation, and by Mrs. Washington E. Fischer, president of the Wednesday Club. Mrs. Denison will respond.

Tuesday night a literature session will be held, Mrs. R. J. Burdette presiding. Prof. Edward Howard Griggs of New Jersey will lecture on "The Expression and Interpretation of Human Life in Literature."

Wednesday morning's session will be devoted to reports and business; Miss Margaret Evans, chairman.

At the educational session in the afternoon Mrs. Frank L. Vean of Illinois will speak on "Compulsory Education Laws and Their Enforcement." "Character Building in Public Education" will be discussed by two speakers under the following topics: "Indirectly, by Means of Literature and History," Miss Daisy Spickard, Nebraska; and "Directly, by Required Instructions," as in France," Mrs. Jonathan F. S. Mitchell, Washington. "A National Aspect of Public Education" will be the subject of Miss Celeste E. Busch, Connecticut, and Miss Mary Applewhite Bacon of Georgia.

Wednesday night there will be a child labor session, with Miss Jane Adams presiding. Following the reports an address will be delivered by Edgar Gardner Murphy on "Child Labor in America."

Thursday is the "day of celebration," also called "Louisiana Purchase Day," of which Mrs. Philip N. Moore is chairman, and the detailed program has not been announced. Friday morning there will be an industrial session, with Mrs. Frederick Nathan in the chair. Addresses will be made as follows: "Organization Among Working Women," Mrs. Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement; "The Value of Real Value to Working Women," Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of the State Board of Charities and Correction, Colorado; "Value to Working Women of Co-operation of Clubs With Municipal Officers," Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, ex-commissioner of department of health, New York City.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to reports of state presidents. For the night session, Miss Evans, chairman of the committee on education, presents the following program: Miss Elizabeth Harrison of Illinois will speak on "Recent Progress in Education." Miss Jane Adams, Illinois, "Education and Democracy." President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, will also deliver an address.

A Household Economics session, Mrs. E. H. Neville, chairman, will be held Saturday morning. The following subjects will be discussed: "The School as the Ally of the Home," Mrs. E. H. Neville, Kansas; "Ethics and the Home," Mrs. Adelaide Heddies, Hamilton, Ont.; "Our Relation to the Household Trades as Carried on Outside the Home," Miss Mary H. Abel, Maryland.

A press session will be held in the afternoon for which a program complimentary to the profession will be presented. The industrial session at night will be addressed by Mrs. Anna Carlisle Spencer of New York City on "Home Destroying Industries." Dr. John Graham Brooks, New Avenue of Industrial Education for Women," Mrs. Frederick Nathan, "The Consumer as Final Arbitrator."

Monday, the final and night session will be devoted to civil service reform and library extension, respectively. Mrs. A. Bacon will be chairman of the first and Mrs. Charles A. Perkins of the latter. The afternoon will be given over to receptions. The morning speakers will be Mrs. Imogene B. Oakley of Philadelphia on the "Merit System of Municipalities," Dr. Emil C. Hirsch of Chicago on "Civil Service Reform in Public Institutions," F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, will speak at the evening session on "The Inspiration of Libraries," Mrs. Rose Caswood, Tennessee, on "The Story of a Travelling Library," Prof. Charles Zeublin, University of Chicago, on "Arts as an Educator."

Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, as chairman, will have charge Tuesday morning with a session in civics. Dr. Darlington, commissioner of public health, New York City, will deliver an address on "How Can the Individual Become a Factor in Civics and Sanitation?"

Forestry work will be considered on Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. Mary P. Mumford as chairman. Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, Minnesota, will take for the topic the question, "Can Women Through Organization, Inspire and Accelerate the Work of Forestry?" "Ten Years of Forestry in Pennsylvania," will be treated by Miss Mira Cook of Pennsylvania.

Tuesday night there will be the Art Session, the program for which is in the hands of a special committee. Wednesday morning the election of officers and other business will consume the attention of the convention. Wednesday will be President's evening.

MISSOURI STEED FOR TAFT.

Country Was Scoured for a Horse of Sufficient Strength to Carry War Secretary.

After scouring the country for a war horse of suitable strength and speed to carry Secretary of War William Taft, Purchasing Quartermaster J. B. Aleschre of the northern division of the United States army, with headquarters in St. Louis, has found a Missouri steed which is equal to the honor.

The animal is a fine bay, 16 hands high and was secured through a Lathrop livestock agency.

Mounted for Gen. John C. Bates of the northern division and Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who also secured.

Men's Neckwear for Easter.

All the new spring styles in Men's Silk Four-in-Hands are here. The colorings and patterns are the most beautiful we have ever shown, and there is an immense variety to select from. 50c

(First Floor.)

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings.

(Third Floor.)

Our assortment of Carpets, Rugs and Mattings you will find one of the most select and varied in the West.

High-Grade Wilton and Axminster Rugs.

Exclusive Designs.

We control exclusive patterns in these well-known serviceable Rugs, show an unlimited assortment and ask the lowest prices. Made in the following sizes: 4x7.6 ft., 6x9 ft., 3x9 ft., 8x10.6 ft., 9x12 ft. and 3x5.3 ft.

Beautiful Spring Carpets.

We are showing one of the best assortments of Carpets ever brought to the city, all from the most reliable and leading mills—Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Velvets, Wilton Velvets and Axminsters and the best Wiltons.

\$1.25—Velvet Carpets, Made, Laid and Lined—\$1.25.

Monday and for three days following we offer the best Velvets for \$1.25 per yard, made, laid and lined. 50 patterns to select from.

Inlaid Linoleum.

These excellent floor coverings resemble parquetry flooring, is practically indestructible and easily kept clean.

\$1.00—Inlaid Linoleum Put Down on Your Floor—\$1.00.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we offer choice of half a dozen patterns, put down on your floor, per square yard, \$1.00.

Mattings.

China and Japanese Mattings, all this season's importations, all grades and prices.

\$15.00—for 9x12 Brussels Rugs—\$15.00.

Curtains, Portieres, Upholstery.

(Third Floor.)

New Curtains, New Portieres, on Sale This Week.

Bonne Femme Curtains.

The greatest values ever offered in these now very popular Curtains. They are hung one to a window. All are made on fine quality net with heavy flounce. We will sell them Monday as follows:

\$1.35, \$1.85, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.95, \$4.25 and \$6.50.

Hand-Made Arabian Curtains and Bed Sets at 50% Off, or Half-Price.

There are not many and in some cases only 1 pair of a kind.

BED SETS					
\$25.00 Bed Sets,	\$47.50	\$155.00 Bed Sets,	\$77.50		
\$115.00 Bed Sets,	\$57.50	\$165.00 Bed Sets,	\$82.50		
\$125.00 Bed Sets,	\$62.50	\$250.00 Bed Sets,	\$125.00		
REAL ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS—					
\$35.00 Curtains,	\$17.50	\$65.00 Curtains,	\$32.50		
\$39.00 Curtains,	\$19.50	\$75.00 Curtains,	\$37.50		
\$52.50 Curtains,	\$26.25	\$85.00 Curtains,	\$42.50		
\$110.00 Curtains,	\$55.00				

Door Panels.

Battenberg and Arabian Door Panels, fine quality of net, beautiful center pieces, at

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.00.

On Monday we offer no less than fifty different styles of Irish Point and Cluny Lace Curtains, all this season's importations and at prices far below the real value. To those who are in need of Curtains this spring a greater money-saving opportunity could not be presented.

Ruffled Muslin and Ruffled Net 85c to \$3.50

Dress Goods—Special Bargains.

All-Wool and Mohair Crepe Voile, forty-eight inches wide, regular price \$1.25 per yard; colors tan, gray, navy, royal, brown and green; reduced to.....75c

All-wool Scotch Suitings in new, nobby effects, all the rage for suits and skirts, 46 inches wide.....75c

Shepherd check mohairs, Bradford goods in black and white, special, per yard.....75c

All-wool French Batiste in all the latest street and evening shades, 45 inches wide; special prices at, per yard.....75c

All-wool crepe Egypta in 18 different colors; one of the most beautiful fabrics that has been brought out this season; 45 inches wide; per yard.....75c

New arrivals of English Mohairs and Sicilians, direct from Bradford. These are all the rage for World's Fair suits. None of the styles can be duplicated this season, and we would advise early purchases. per yard.....80c to \$2.25

(First Floor.)

Portieres.

In this section we are showing all the latest novelties in Banded and Embroidered Portieres, as well as those fringed top and bottom; prices range from, per pair.....\$3 to \$50

Old Portieres for single doors, in blues, reds, greens, etc., fringed top and bottom, and only about 50 of these—Monday, each.....\$1.00

Rope Portiere Specials for Monday. These are extra values:

\$2.75 Ropes,	\$1.75
\$3.50 Ropes,	\$2.75
\$4.50 Ropes,	\$3.25

Special sale of Flounced Bed Sets, made from fine quality net, fancy insertion, heavy flounce and bolster rope, per set.....\$7.50

\$1.50 Foulard Silks—85c

There is still a complete line of colors and patterns in our great special purchase of high-class Printed Foulard Faconne Silks, advertised for the first time a week ago. This sale has attracted more attention than any similar sale ever held in St. Louis. Beautiful new Spring Goods are offered at almost half regular prices. The Silks are especially suitable for dresses and shirt-waist suits. Values are \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard—on sale tomorrow at.....85c

St. Louis, Mo.

Barr's

Sixth—Seventh—Olive—Locust.

New Shirts for Men.

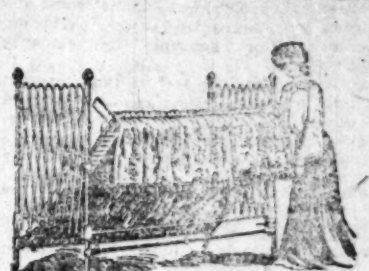
Plain white and fancy Negligee Pleated-bosom Shirts, one pair cuffs to match. Beautiful new patterns that are the height of style elegance; values can not be matched in St. Louis. \$1.00

(First Floor.)

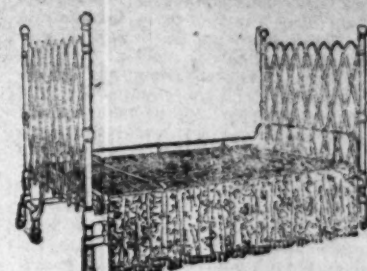
Brass and Iron Beds and Cots.

The SAFETY is the only Sanitary Folding Bed.

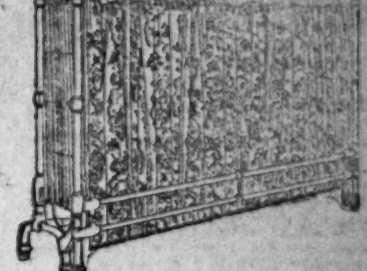
These Illustrations Tell the Story:



Full Size, Partly Open.



Full Size, Open.



Full Size, 35 Inches Wide, Closed.

THE BED COMBINES SANITATION—The air circulates all around the bed when it is closed, just as much as it does in an open bed. Positively no harboring places for vermin.

SAFETY—A double guarantee. The manufacturers and we guarantee that the bed is absolutely safe. No possibility of its closing up on you.

ECONOMY OF SPACE—The full-size bed when closed is only 15 inches wide; the single bed when closed is only 12 inches wide.

COMFORT—The bed is as solid as a rock; made of steel throughout, and equipped with the strongest and most pliable spring in the world.

Easiest to handle of any folding bed on the market. Prices within the reach of all, ranging from \$13.50 to \$30.00. Send for illustrated catalogue to the Sole Distributors, WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO., St. Louis, Mo., Furniture Dept. Discount of 20 per cent on all our Brass and Iron Beds for three days. Now is your time to buy Beds.

50% Off Extra Special in Furniture 50% Off

Ladies' Writing Desks, Music Cabinets.

Our summer furniture will arrive soon and we must have room. In order to get it we must sacrifice our Ladies' Desks and Music Cabinets for three days. You can buy them at just ½ price.

Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comforts.

(Third Floor.)

Monday we put on sale special lines of Blankets, Comforts and Bed Spreads for spring and summer use. A few of the values follow:

FINE TUFTED COMFORTS—Silkline covered, filled with best white cotton; at each.....	95c
WHITE CROCHET SPREADS—For brass or iron beds, fringed all around, at.....	\$1.25
BLANKETS—Cotton and wool mixed, white with fancy borders, just the thing for this time of year, per pair.....	\$2.50
BED SPREADS—White crocheted, only about 200 of these, cannot be duplicated at these figures, per spread.....	75c

Great Sale of Handkerchiefs.

Tomorrow we will begin one of the most sensational Handkerchief sales that has ever been put on in St. Louis. The bargains are wonderfully good and the opportunity is one that you should not miss.

Ladies' plain white hemstitched sheer quality Handkerchiefs; also a lot with colored borders and good designs; 5c and 8 1/2c goods; special this week, each.....3c

500 dozen Ladies' all pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size and soft finish; a regular 12 1/2c goods; special this week.....5c

(See Olive Street Window.)

A large lot of Ladies' hand-embroidered all-linen Initial Handkerchiefs, perfect, new goods; a positive 10c value; in this sale, each.....6c

Men's white all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 15c each; on sale Monday.....10c

Manufacturers' sample Handkerchiefs for ladies, each one on a card; some are beautifully embroidered, others are lace trimmed; worth 15c each; on sale this week.....10c

Men's plain white hemstitched fine linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c each; sale price.....10c

Ladies' white hemstitched hand-embroidered beautiful linen Handkerchiefs (seconds); a regular 25c goods; in this sale, 2 for.....35c

100 dozen Ladies' beautifully embroidered all-linen Mourning Handkerchiefs; regular 25c goods; in this sale, 6 for.....75c

Ladies' extra sheer white linen Handkerchiefs, very fine quality and worth 50c each; sale price, 4 for.....\$1.10

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, manufacturers' samples; put up one on a card; all kinds and styles; 10c value; sale price.....5c

Ladies' sample Handkerchiefs, exquisite design and elaborately embroidered; regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 goods; in this sale, each.....\$1.00

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, reduced in price for complete clearance, each.....15c

(First Floor.)

Extra Special Jacket Bargain.

A \$10 Coat for \$6.75

We have just received from our best coat manufacturer in New York one hundred Jackets, like illustration, made of best quality black Venetian, lined with black Skinner's satin—new cuff sleeve, beautifully tailored and finished, lap seams front and back, sizes 32 to 42. This Coat is made to sell at \$10.00, and it is a strong value at that price. While there are one hundred last tomorrow they go at the extra special bargain price of.....\$6.75

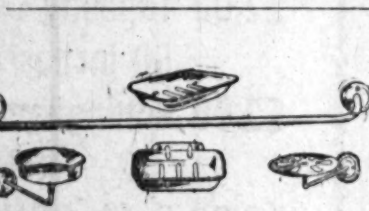


Two Splendid Ribbon Bargains.

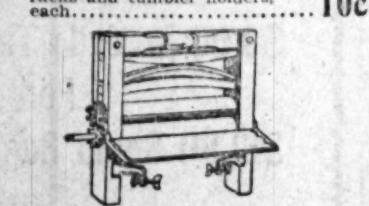
225 pieces finest quality Satin Taffeta Ribbon, full 6 1/2 inches wide, and never before sold by us for less than 75 a yard; a broken line of colors, out all are desirable shades; sale price, per yard.....25c

No. 40 Taffeta Ribbons, 3 inches wide, in white, black and all colors; regular 25c goods; a very special bargain tomorrow at, per yard.....15c

The Annual Spring Sale of House Furnishings Continues This Week



Nickel-plated Bathroom Fittings, like illustration.....10c



Clothes Wringers, wood frame, 10-inch solid rubber roller, patent tub clamps, warranted for one year.....\$1.98

Clothes Wringers, high-class iron frame, heavily galvanized, 10-inch solid rubber rollers, patent tub clamps, guaranteed one year, value \$2.50—in this sale.....\$1.98

Wash Tubs, extra heavy galvanized iron, small size, value.....43c

Barr's Heavily Galvanized Water Pails, hold 10 quarts; value 25c.....15c

Brooms—good, perior brooms, four sewed; regular 25c value.....19c

Canary Birds

Special for Easter: We have just succeeded in securing a large number of the celebrated genuine Hart's Mountain Canary birds. These birds are in full song and every one is a beautiful singer. As a special Easter treat, we are offering them at each.....\$2.98

Brass Bird Cages, with wire guards, good size, regular \$2.00 cage—special at.....\$1.75

Barr's

Household Folding Wash Benches, with spring attachment, will hold two tubs; value \$1.25—special at.....98c

Mops, good quality, 16-ounce; value 50c—special at.....19c

Extra Heavy Mops, for hardwood floors, and made of selected stock; \$1.00 value—special at.....75c

Challenge Wash Boards, well made; regular 25c value—sale price.....17c



Washing Machines—The Snowball Rotary Washing Machine, with extra large fly wheel, makes washing very easy, is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, a high-grade machine throughout—price.....\$6.95

No. 2 Western Washing Machine, one of the best machines on the market; value \$2.00.....\$2.48

No. 2 Vandergrieff Rotary Washing Machine, high-class in every particular; worth \$3.75—special in this sale.....\$4.95

Manahan's Moth Bags.....40c

Suit size.....50c

Overcoat size.....60c

Moist Sheets, size 40x48, dozen.....55c

Spice Cabinets, 5 drawer, neatly finished.....59c

China Salt Boxes.....19c

Wood Coat Hangers.....4c

Coffee Mills, iron hopper, double grinders.....35c

Hennia Potato Press.....19c

Sponges, for house cleaning.....15c

Asbestos-Lined Iron Holders.....50c

Nickel-plated Trays, beautifully etched with World's Fair views.....16 inches long.....65c

Round trays, nickel-plated, 12-inch size, each.....15c

Round trays, extra quality, 12-inch size, each.....50c

Oval trays, extra-quality nickel-plated, 16 inches long.....65c

Extra Specials

Electro Silicon.....8c

Asbestos Mats.....2c

Potato Mashers.....2c

Ideal Tooth Picks, 500 in pkg., a pkg. 4c

Bird Gravel, pound pkg.....5c

Bird Seed, pound pkg.....9c

Star Cleaner, pound pkg.....3c

Chinese Ironing Wax, 3 pieces in box 5c

T. M. Shoe Blacking, small size.....4c

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Suit size.....50c

Overcoat size.....60c

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Oval trays, extra-quality nickel-plated, 16 inches long.....65c

Spinning Frames, polished, four-tooth, each.....63c

Garden Tools

Malleable Iron Rakes, 10-tooth, 15c; 12-tooth, 17c; 14-tooth.....23c

Steel Blade Garden Hoe, long handle, each.....23c

Garden Shovels and Shovels, with D handle, each.....49c

Spading Forks, polished, four-tooth, each.....63c

Garden Tools, value 100—special at.....8c

Garden Trowels, polished, value 100—special at.....10c

Universal Food Choppers, chop all kinds of raw and cooked meats, vegetables, small size, value \$1.00—special at.....79c

INDOOR MEET ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY'S ATHLETIC SUCCESS

ST. LOUIS HIGH SCHOOL LAD TAKES THE NOVICE RACE; Y. M. C. A. WINS THE RELAY

University of Illinois Shows Strongest in Team Work—5000 People See Indoor Athletic Meet—Girls Cheer Favorite Colors.

Fully 5000 enthusiastic spectators attended the fourth annual intercollegiate indoor meet of the St. Louis University Athletic Association at the Coliseum Saturday night.

The tiers of seats rising back from the arena were more than comfortably filled. Society was out in force and the boxes around the track were bright with the colors of the different schools and clubs draped along the railing around the ring.

The meet was a big success from every standpoint. The events were good and the interest of the great crowd never waned for an instant. Every minute of the evening the big building roared with applause when a contingent of rooters saw their colors move around the track.

The first event began shortly after 8 o'clock, and from then on until after 11 the meet was a continuous performance. During the slight delays preceding the runs the military band played stirring marches.

Cryer Wins
50-Yard Novice.

The local athletes showed well for the company they were in. Cryer, the new runner from McKinley High School, won the open 50-yard novice from a large field. He ran a great race in the final heat and received a thundering ovation as he went back along the line of spectators.

Fulerton, a local school boy, was third. Blackman and Wynne Evans, both of M. A. C., took first and second in the high jump. Blackman ran second in the 30-yard hurdles. D. A. W. of Notre Dame won the event by the slightest margin.

Danny Dillon, took third in the pole vault against the pick of the West. Turner of the Triple A ran third in the 50-yard handicap. High school won the intercollegiate relay race from Western Military Academy and Smith academy. The boys ran the 120 yards in 2:38.1-5.

Castles of High School was the favorite on his plucky run in the first relay. At the second turn he was badly fouled, and thrown several feet back. He jumped into his stride and won his relay by a good twelve feet. After the race countercharges of fouling were allowed on protests by both Smith and High School. As both teams were palpably guilty and the Western Military contingent which had been hopelessly beaten offered no protest, the race was allowed to stand. The time as announced at the end of the race broke the intercollegiate record for that event by ten seconds.

The honors of the evening for the opening events were with the University of Illinois. Melin of Illinois won the feature event of the evening, the 100-yard mile run, and the second place in the 50-yard handicap. McCully of Illinois won the other great race of the evening, the 100-yard mile run.

Georgetown's great relay team swamped the Illinois runners in their special match, though the Georgetown men did not figure in the individual runs.

Crowd Cheered the
Invitation Mile.

The invitation mile race had the crowd in its feet from the starter's gun to the second that Melin snapped the cord.

Don Weir, of the first regiment, who was entered to pace did not forget his mission. He started off at a heart-breaking clip and led the runners dancing around the track for two laps.

He then dropped out and Rudolph, his club mate took the pace. McCormack was running second, Melin third and Hahn last.

As they swung into the fifth lap Rudolph had evidently shot his bolt for he dropped back to third after fighting to hold the pace position with Hahn, who had come up with the sprint. Melin hung close to Rudolph.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that Ireland's exhibit at St. Louis will include not only Irish pictures by great Irish painters but also Irish beauties by the great masters of portrait painting.

Schaper Bros.' Team Organized.

The Schaper Bros. baseball team has arranged to play the first game each Sunday at the Trolley League park for the entire season. Manager H. Krueger has secured some of the best amateur players in St. Louis for his team, which is now organized for the season. Teams wishing games are requested to address H. Krueger, care of Schaper Bros., Broadway and Franklin avenue.

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Glen Echo Club
Has Spent \$60,000.

While the enthusiasts of Glen Echo are strenuously pushing the event abroad there is no lack of preparation at home. To date some \$60,000 has been spent on the 100 acres actually comprised in the links at Glen Echo. This sum excludes money spent on the clubhouse and grounds not part of the links. An additional \$10,000 will be spent on the Glen Echo links before the season opens.

Players who have not been over the links since last February will scarce recognize them from the very decent-looking field, bearing excellent grass. Glen Echo is being transformed into a true championship club course, as championship courses are understood in England. Holes are being laid out, new tees are in course of formation and bunkers innumerable are being put in. Eighteen new greens were laid down last fall and sown in grass which already shows a fine early growth.

These greens will be ready for play by June 15. That is, at least, what Bob Foulis, the greenkeeper, says. As Foulis has been a golfer since he could roll a ball, he should know. Though the snowless but icy winter was most unfavorable to early growth, Glen Echo grass both on putting and fair green is in very forward condition.

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"JIMMY" BRITT THE NEW STAR IN THE FISTIC FIRMAMENT WHO BEAT "YOUNG CORBETT" IN 20 ROUNDS FRIDAY



THE FIGHTING FACE OF BRITT

GOLF JOURNEY ON BRITT MAY FIGHT CORBETT IN ST. LOUIS

Reported That Latter's Manager Has Received an Offer From This City—Will Fight Again.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—There is a strong possibility of Jimmy Britt and Young Corbett meeting in St. Louis during the Democratic national convention next July.

Rumor has it that Harry Pollok, Corbett's manager, has received an offer from a fight promoter in St. Louis, but when approached tonight Pollok refused to say anything about the matter.

"Britt and Corbett will fight again," he said, "but I cannot say when. There will be a different story to tell when they meet for the second time."

Corbett will start for New York tomorrow morning. He is still depressed over the referee's decision, declaring it unjust.

Britt readily agrees to meet Corbett again, but wants two or three months to elapse before the fight takes place.

The receipts of the fight were \$22,568, which sum was divided as follows: Britt, \$13,245; Corbett, \$8563; Hayes Valley Club, \$5663.

HORSES AT KINLOCH AND FAIR GROUNDS

Three Hundred and Fifty at the Local Stables Ready for the Opening of the Season.

Weird, Clonmel, Anti Trust, Uchlin, Royal Pirate, Maj. Brookwood, Stubbs Bros.—Pettjohn, Our Lilly, two 2-year-olds.

Robinson & Boots—Chorus Boy, Pierce J., The Grey, Novator, Optimo, Ben Hulim, Mr. Phinney, Agreor.

Haley Bros.—Magnolia, Hobson's Choice, Revere, Glenlo, 10 2-year-olds.

T. A. Gay & Co.—Maister, Footlights, Favorite, Sharp, Bird.

R. W. Marks—Lafolia, Hazel Boyle, Ducky Secret, Fion Bright, Goudy, two 2-year-olds.

J. E. Christ—Aulus, Echodale, John Powers—Graviana.

Because the above the following owners have sent strings: G. C. Baker, Jr., O. Neal & Evans, 15; John O'Neill, 1; C. M. Layson, 7; Dave Waldo, 2; F. W. Holtgreve, 6; Lemp & Co., 5; H. Walther, 5; J. E. Brown, 4; J. C. Tucker, 4; Will Harris, 4; R. E. Watkins & Co., 4; S. W. Street, 3; Tom Sayers, 1; L. Wilson, 2; J. E. Baskin, 2; J. C. Herman, 3; Leon Johnson, 3; C. R. Ross, 3; N. J. Callan, 2; D. L. Snow, 2; P. J. Sullivan, 2; S. A. Johnson, 2; J. C. Briggs, 2; H. Combs, 2; J. T. Mengel, 1.

And Australian golfers have been eligible to compete for a championship. While St. Louis has fewer golf clubs than other large cities in the East, and many less than Chicago, it nevertheless has a striking illustration in the Glen Echo Club of how magnificently St. Louis men can establish an ideal club in a few years.

In less than four years the magnificent links on which the Olympic tournament will be held have been developed. They were laid out by Jim Foulis, formerly of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and now professional at the Wheaton, Ill. Club. The site of the present links was an abandoned farm in 1860.

Much of the credit of this is due to Col. G. B. McGraw, who founded the club and has worked untiringly for its improvement. There are only five clubs in St. Louis and 70 in the state.

Among them are stars, however, who may participate in the international tournament. They include W. Scudder, A. B. Lamb, the McKittick brothers, J. S. Lowry, McKinney brothers and Burt P. McKinnin.

The season opens in St. Louis April 15. Four Hurt in Collision.
Grocery Wagon Struck by Car at Jefferson Avenue and Locust.

Sixty-four Jefferson avenue car No. 1101 collided with a grocery wagon, which was being driven east by Peter Schindler of 708 South Fourth street, at Jefferson avenue and Locust, about 6:45 last night.

CARLOADS OF HORSES BRITT THE CONQUEROR OF SPORTS

FOR ST. LOUIS TRACKS BRITT YOUNG CORBETT

DICK WELLES FOR FAIR HANDICAP

Respass' Crack Is Made Favorite in the Future Books at 10 to 1.

Following are the latest quotations in the future books on the World's Fair Handicap. Dick Welles is favorite at 10 to 1. McChesney and The Picket are 13 to 1 each, and Hermia, Savilla, Witful and Injunction are all held at 15 to 1. Emporium and Contend are at the longest odds, 30 to 1 each.

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PREDICT WEATHER AND WIN \$150,000

Special Terms to the Easter Bride.

HOW A DUCHESS KILLED A BEAR

SEALED PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CRYAL DEALERS-World's Fair
Work, St. Louis, Mo. Sealed proposals ad-
dressed to the undersigned will be received at
this office Administration Building, Lindell bou-
levard and Skinker road, until 2:30 o'clock p. m.
1904. For further information apply to the



Will be extremely popular this year—every heel and toe dictated by fashion—all leathers except the unworthy kinds.

\$1.19, \$1.59, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Infants' Easter Shoes.

Their little feet will love them.

Will be extremely popular this year—every heel and toe dictated by fashion—all leathers except the unworthy kinds.

\$1.19, \$1.59, \$2.00, \$2.50.

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Often depends upon a man's ability to make use of his opportunities, or to find the opportunities that he can make use of. This is made easy by using P. D. Wanta.

PART FOUR.

ST. LOUIS SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1904.

Something you possess for which you have no further use may be exchanged for a good bicycle through the Post-Dispatch Exchange Column.

PAGES 1-125

FAIRBANKS, THE MOST DIGNIFIED SENATOR FOR HIS INCHES AND, LIKEWISE, THE MOST INCHIFIED MAN FOR HIS DIGNITY

The Attitudinous Indian, Who May Be Vice President, Seen in the Glass of Caricature.

BY KATE CAREW

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana, prospective running mate for President Roosevelt next November among those "mentioned" for the real thing in 1908, is the most dignified man for his inches in the Senate, and would not be a pleasing coincidence he is also the most inchified man for his dignity. At a rough estimate he is over six and one-half feet—say, eighty inches of senator at a high voltage of radio-dignity per inch. The dignity of an agreeable quality, suave, but pensive.

It has never fallen to my lot to be received by a total stranger more graciously than I was by Senator Fairbanks in his committee room on the Senate side of the capitol. To feel the grasp of his hand was like finding a lost uncle. His stately and scrupulous exterior and the discreet modulation of his voice recalled vividly the superintendent of a Sunday school I had attended in earlier years.

But I had seen Mr. Fairbanks before and I'll tell about that first. 'Twas from the gallery of the Senate.

From the gallery elevation the nearest and most conspicuous part of any senator's personality is the top of his head. The top of Mr. Fairbanks' head comes nearer the gallery than any other senator's, because he is taller than any other senator. And the top of his head shines with respectability. Not that it is bald in the ordinary, in a general sense. O, no; unrebuked baldness would mar the Fairbanks respectability, which is, a beautiful and inspiring thing. To preserve which, Senator Fairbanks has a hairbrush, and the young lady who refused to come to the table because the salad wasn't dressed, has cultivated a sheltering bandage of hair, which starts on the left side not far above the ear, and is plastered snugly over the top of the head to where it meets the short, growing hair on the right.

A Love Lock

That Chastens.

That clinging love-lock does not entirely conceal the bald place, but gives it a chastened aspect and saves it from the shafts of the irreverent. The wise men of the Republican party have decided that the man who could train that love-lock is preeminently worthy of winning the other dignity of the vice-presidency, with what ever that weighty destiny he may have the luck to find beyond it.

In spite of the love-lock, Senator Fairbanks' head has a tendency to look like a chicken's head about the neck and ears, and the large expanse of cheek, shaven down to the line of the mustache. This peculiarity sometimes gives him the aspect of a large bird. I never saw a secretary bird, but it sounds as if it ought to look like Senator Fairbanks.

The senator wears a beard of peculiar cut. There is a large and bushy mustache, and underneath it, mingling with it, a thick and close-cropped growth covering the entire chin. At a little distance the mustache and beard merged into one dark patch, have the appearance of a muzzle. Even at close quarters the mouth is entirely hidden.

The most could never have been a dominant member, and it is dwarfed by the huge mustache projecting underneath. Its outline is irregular and concave. The eyes are rather small and have a twinkling look of benevolence which never changes, like eyes in a photograph. I think the color is dark blue. At a little distance they form two dark dots. The eyebrows are oblique and without particular character; the forehead is high and sloping. The total effect of this head and face poised on a long neck is one of extreme propriety and rectitude and when Senator Fairbanks rises up, his great stature, courtly bearing and punctuous attitude make a profound impression on all who see him. He has an extremely nice sense of the dignity that attaches to a seat in the United States Senate, and would not dream of appearing in the capitol or any public place, for that matter, in any cut of coat other than that known to Secretary Shaw as a Prince Albert, to Senator Dewar as a Rock coat and to Representative Tim Sullivan as a funeral coat.

Was Pompous,

but Distinguished.

Gravity is the keynote of the Senator's demeanor. It would be unfair to call him pompous, because his manner is easy and agreeable. It breathes a distinguished sense of rectitude and importance, but is tempered with a certain gentle complaisance toward others. To his fellow Senators he is the pink of courtesy, and if by misadventure he feels impelled to differ from one of them in debate he mentions the matter in terms of the most poignant regret.

As a speaker he is laborious and dignified, but not inspired. Nor is he in haste to express himself on any subject. He prefers to wait until the subject has been well thrashed out by others, and may be seen at such time listening carefully to every word and evidently making mental notes of the most effective arguments. At length he is prepared for the fray, and, with the grave deportment of one who has studied the question profoundly and formed powerful convictions, makes a telling speech comprising the best points scored by the previous speakers.

Hearing that I was going to ask Senator Fairbanks for an interview, one who knows the Senator and his members remarked:

"I doubt that you will get much out of Fairbanks. He is as timid as a hare. There's not a timider public man in Washington. It is not that he is afraid of interviewers in particular, but he is suspicious of every one that comes near him. He is always afraid of falling into some political trap."

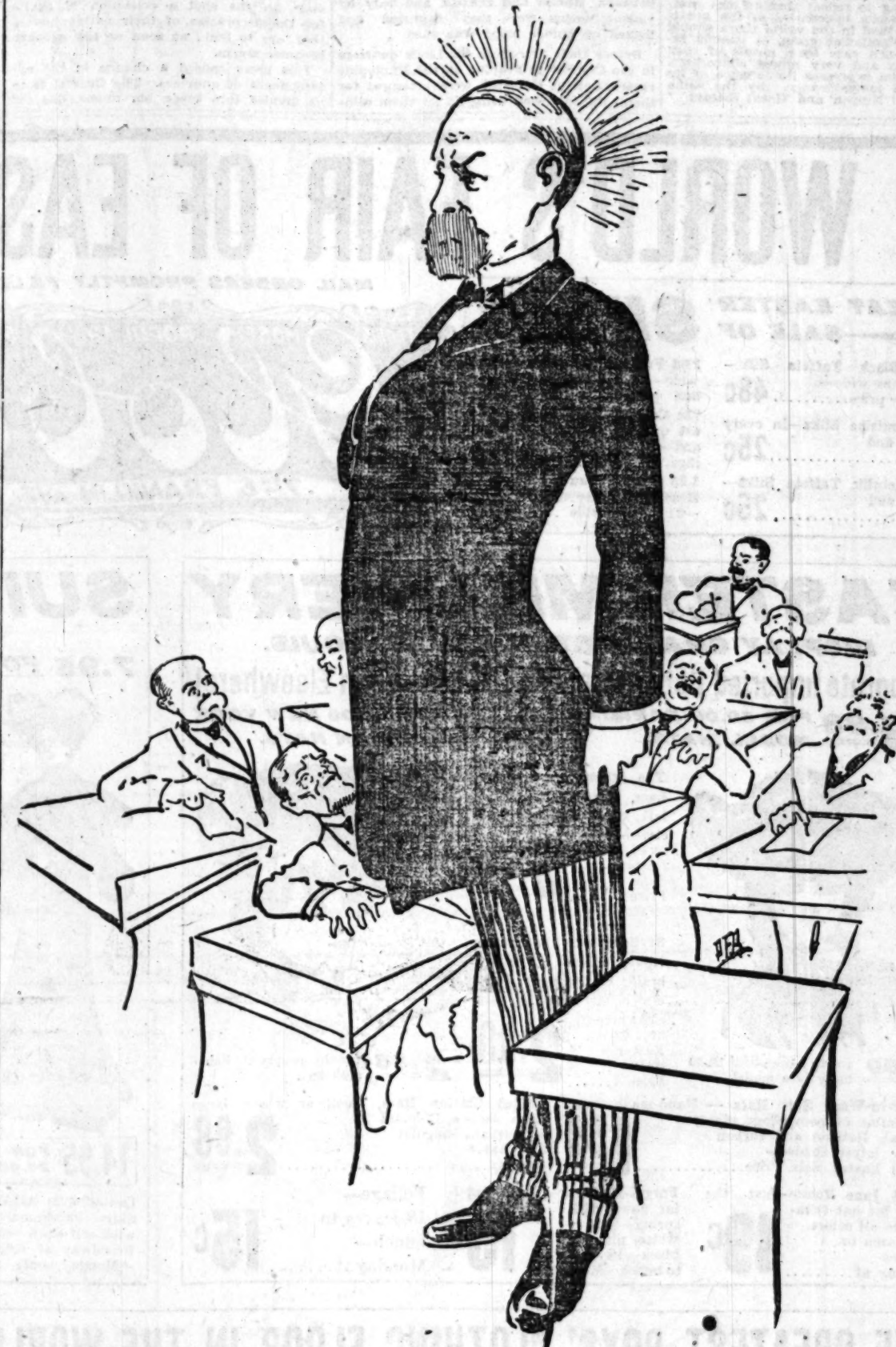
Which was not very encouraging. 'Twas morning—the time when senators are to be found at their committee rooms. Senator Fairbanks was in his. He stood in the outer office, tall, grave and motionless, talking to a stranger. The stranger departed, and the senator turned inquiringly to my escort, who proceeded to introduce me.

"How do you do?" said Mr. Fairbanks, relaxing from his great height to bestow on me a warm and urgently hospitable handshake. "I am very glad to meet you. Pray walk inside."

Saying which, he ushered me with knightly courtesy into his office and bowed me into a chair.

To the end of my days it will be a mystery to me why Senator Fairbanks, knowing his mission, took the trouble to go through this comedy of cordiality when he had no intention that anything should come of it. The only explanation I can think of is that his greeting was wholly automatic—a formula prescribed for every visitor, and observed in my case quite involuntarily before reflection came to the rescue. In fact, now I think of it, there is something of the automation in the character of the tall senator's movements and even in the way he speaks.

But no; it would be too inconvenient to have the same greeting for every visitor. Surely a senator needs three or four or



"The top of Mr. Fairbanks' head comes nearer the gallery than any other senator's, because he is taller than any other senator. And the top of the head shines with respectability. Not that it is bald in the ordinary, in a general sense. O, no; unrebuked baldness would mar the Fairbanks respectability, which is a beautiful and inspiring thing."

Katecarewgraphs of a Senator Who Would Rather Be Imposing Than Communicative.

more. It must have been that Mr. Fairbanks got his greeting mixed and gave me his greeting A1 when I was only entitled to greeting No. B3 or something of that sort.

At all events it deluded me completely and I was all in a flutter of triumph and expectancy and included, in some impulsive expression of gratitude for his kindness in meeting my wishes.

Mr. Fairbanks had deposited himself with exemplary propriety of deportment on the seat at his desk. At my words his expression changed. It was then, I am now convinced, that he suddenly realized his blunder. The change in his demeanor fled me with perplexity and alarm. His eyes dilated and he looked wildly toward the door.

"What was that? I didn't understand," he stammered.

"I was only thanking you for your kindness in consenting to be interviewed."

"Interviewed? no! not that is quite a mistake."

I judged it best to demonstrate my harmlessness by propounding some primitive and innocuous question.

"Were you born in Indiana?" I inquired with what was meant to be a reassuring smile.

An Attack of

Stage Fright.

But at that the senator's symptoms became more alarming than ever. His eyes rolled and he seemed to breathe with difficulty.

"Yes," he gasped, "yes, but I cannot have this. I—I will not talk. I have nothing to say."

He reached out a nervous hand and brought to light that bright blue volume so deservedly popular in Washington; the Congressional directory.

"You will find everything in this," he said, "everything about me. It is quite accurate. The facts are all here."

"But those are not exactly the sort of facts I want. If you would only let me gather a few harmless points about your tastes, or habits, or philosophy of life, or"

"No!" he cried in the greatest alarm.

"Or whether you play golf, or have any other hobby?"

"No, I will not talk about myself at all."

"About something else, then—anything you please."

"No, I don't know of anything worth talking about."

All of which was accompanied with symptoms of acute mental distress and anxiety, which continued to perplex me exceedingly. Not until afterwards did I recall what I had been told of Senator Fairbanks' abnormal fear of political traps; but even that seemed an incredible explanation of symptoms so much at variance with that sedate complacency which sits so well upon him at other times. It suddenly occurred to me that he might, after all, be willing to talk of public affairs, and I said:

"As a lawyer you are interested, of course, in the merger decision and its possible effects?"

But at that the signals of distress flew more plainly than before.

"Not at all, not at all. I know nothing about it!" cried Senator Fairbanks.

"The President and the pension list?"

He waved a frantic negation with his hands, quite inarticulate this time.

"Surely, there must be something, senator—literature, music, the Mormons?"

A vigorous shake of the head.

"The Russo-Japanese war?"

Another shake.

"Washington society?"

Another shake.

"Your candidacy in the coming campaign?"

Alarming symptoms.

I remembered that on my way to the committee room I had seen some hitherto unfamiliar examples of historical painting, dating from prehistoric age; also that Senator Fairbanks' committee was that of public buildings and grounds. Which suggested a repetition of a question I had asked Attorney-General Knox—whether something couldn't be done reverently to put these weird relics out of sight and replace them with works by the Abbots and Sargents of today.

Mr. Fairbanks looked more alarmed than ever and this time there was a recognizable cast of suspicion in the metallic eyes that peered at me.

"Pictures?"

He repeated, hurriedly: "I have never seen those pictures. I have never noticed them. never looked at them, didn't know there were such pictures. I never notice pictures. I don't know anything about art. I could not talk about such things."

It was his longest speech, and his last. I rose to depart. Senator Fairbanks rose with a ceremonious precision and breathed a sigh of relief. Again he relaxed from his great height and bestowed a handshake, less warm this time and less urgently hospitable, but none the less a model of social and senatorial decorum. With stately mien he ushered me to the door and bowed me out, then watched my departure with no small contentment.

For my part it was the strangest interviewing experience I had ever met with, and the most unaccountable. And I continue to ask myself, "Did Senator Fairbanks think he was telling some deep-laid plot when he refused to tell the hard-working interviewer whether he cared for golf?"

I suppose I shall never know.

Ah, the Blue

Book Refuge.

As he would tell me nothing about himself, I must tell what I have gleaned about him from other sources, including the bright blue congressional directory.

He was born in Ohio, the son of a farmer, received a college training, became a lawyer, and after that settled in Indiana. He made his fortune as a railroad lawyer and manipulator, and is worth some \$1,000,000. He is a renowned authority on railroad law. He has manufacturing interests in Ohio and a million dollar farm in Illinois. Of his rise to prominence in Indiana politics by making common cause with the original McKinley movement, a chronicler, Angus McSwen of the Philadelphia North American, writes:

"But all this time Fairbanks had not become a real politician. He was content to mix with all classes and conditions of men successfully. He had to send out some one to do the general hand-shaking while he remained in the background. As a result his personal popularity is not very great, although his reputation for ability and his clean, upright character placed him very high in the esteem of the Indiana people."

It is recorded also that during the struggling days of his youth Mr. Fairbanks offered continual mortification from the attention attracted by his exceptional height and leanness, and the swiftness with which he outgrew his garments, a painful recollection which gives him an additional satisfaction today in being one of the most scrupulously dressed men in Washington. In the Senate he has been remarkable chiefly for the profound respect he has manifested for that body and all connected with it.

WM. F. HARRITY SAYS POLITICAL OUTLOOK IS DISCOURAGING

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

Special Staff Correspondent World and Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

ACCORDING to ordinary, cold-blooded rules of judgment, William F. Harritty's opinion of the present political situation ought to have great weight.

He was chairman of the Democratic national committee in the campaign of 1892. Mr. Cleveland was elected, one of the only two Democratic victories since 1856.

In that year of Mr. Cleveland's first election, the Republican party was divided by the "mugwump" movement. But in 1892 Mr. Harritty and his lieutenant had to face a united enemy, not to speak of the discouraging fact that Mr. Cleveland had been defeated in the previous campaign. It was a tremendous battle. The Democratic national committee had \$100,000 to spend.

When Mr. Harritty consented to speak today he began by a modest disclaimer of special knowledge.

"Frankness compels me to say that I do not find the outlook of my party as hopeful as it ought to be. There is no leadership, no group of leaders sufficiently in the front of our affairs to unite our forces and stir our fighting spirit. We have no issues sharply enough defined to arouse interest intensely in the coming campaign."

There seems to be a condition of apathy in both parties, and apathy is usually an advantage to the party in power. Not that I look inwardly myself, for I earnestly desire Democratic success this year; but we should not deceive ourselves. Things are not as they should be in the Democratic party so close to a national campaign.

"I am commonly believed and, I suppose, justifiably, that the tariff and the trusts will make up the leading issues. Taking a hard, practical view of it, I do not be-

lieve that the results of a campaign on that basis will be as favorable as some men suppose. Most men are employed and are receiving satisfactory remuneration for their work. When people were largely unemployed there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the existing conditions and the argument for a lower tariff was a powerful political weapon. The voters wanted change. But today, although the cost of living is higher, there is plenty of work, wages are good and men are able to live and save something if they are willing. We might as well recognize the hard, existing facts. The tendency to vote for a change is not as great now as it was in 1892."

"The discouraging condition of the Democratic party is due to causes within itself. The principal of these causes is the attitude which the party took in 1896 on the currency question. Its declaration in the Chicago convention gave a certain number of people right out of the party organization; some to vote the Republican ticket, others to vote the Palmer and Buckner ticket, others still to not vote at all. There was another large class which could not bring itself to sever the party tie and which voted the Democratic party ticket in a perfunctory way. Its ardor was chilled; it had no enthusiasm."

"The attitude of the party on the currency question was ratified by the Kansas City convention. It offered no encouragement to dissatisfied party voters. It will take the action of another convention to determine what the party's attitude is to be. The leadership is divided. It is quite extraordinary, no close to a national campaign, that the party should be without harmony, and that its leaders should represent such extreme views. We must re-

organize that we are a minority party and have won only two presidential elections since 1856."

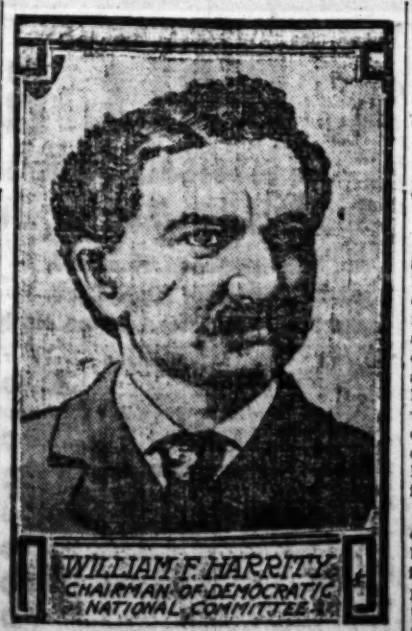
Chief Hostility

to Roosevelt.

"While there is considerable hostility to President Roosevelt in his own party, that hostility is chiefly in financial centers, notably in New York. He is justly regarded as an uncertain element, likely at any time to do or say something which will get the country into trouble or imperil the investments of the people. It must be admitted, however, that his attitude to the interests which oppose him is likely to make friends and voters for him among the plain people. The opposition of the trusts will bring more voters than he will lose through their enmity. That is my judgment."

"I feel very friendly toward Mr. Cleveland and would be glad if he could be nominated. To be honest, however, I must say that the opposition to him in the South and West would prevent his nomination, even if he allowed his name to be used. I believe that Mr. Cleveland is sincere and that he would not accept the nomination. I believe that if he would accept it he would be the strongest candidate the party could name and would come nearer to success than any other Democrat. Even with Mr. Cleveland as the candidate, the party prospect would be doubtful."

"I know that my view is a discouraging one, yet, as Democrats, we might as well look the situation in the face, try to overcome our difficulties and get together in an effort to find the strongest candidate under existing circumstances. The most hopeful issue would be the tariff and the trusts, but I have frankly said that it is a hard, practical world, and that, with the people



generally employed at satisfactory wages, it is a serious problem whether they could be aroused sufficiently to defeat President Roosevelt.

"Judge Parker of New York strikes me very favorably. I think he would make a strong candidate and a good President. As to whether he will be nominated at St. Louis that will depend on the attitude of the New York state delegation. If it unites cordially on Judge Parker, with a pres-

tical unanimity, I believe he will be our candidate for President. New York will dominate the convention if her delegates are enthusiastic. Taking Mr. Cleveland out of the way, the Democrats of the country will look to New York to find out who is most acceptable to the voters of that state. Judge Parker, with New York back of him, will surely be nominated."

Democratic Timber

Considered.

"Judge Gray of Delaware is talked of a great deal. He would make an excellent President and a strong candidate, but I do not think he has a good chance for the nomination. Senator Gorman's prospects are prejudiced by the results of the recent election in Maryland and by the division among Democrats in the Senate on the Panama question. But he stands very well with some business men. Quite a number of people consider Mr. Olney a strong candidate. But all candidates are second to Parker, who represent New York, that is, if New York is united in support."

"I do not consider Mr. Hearst a strong candidate. He is generally regarded as being in accord with Mr. Bryan and having radical views that have already been repudiated by the people. If the party is to have a candidate of that kind, Mr. Bryan himself should be nominated. Mr. Hearst's nomination would mean certain defeat, because of the views he represents. This is not a radical country. The people vote soberly. Mr. Hearst's views are so radical that they are not likely to appeal to the independent or unattached voter. A minority party cannot win unless it has the support of that element, whether in the investing classes or the laboring classes."

"I want to see my party with this pres-

and I hope that conditions will improve so that the outlook will be more hopeful than it seems now. We Democrats ought not to fool ourselves. If conditions are unfavorable they should be corrected. The country certainly looks for harmony among the leaders in New York. It would be folly to reaffirm the Chicago or Kansas City platform. If the party should take a more conservative course it does not necessarily follow that it is favoring Wall street. Certainly the tariff and trust issues are antagonistic to Wall street interests."

"I believe that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated by his party. That being so, I believe that with a conservative candidate and conservative platform the Democratic party will carry the solid South, with Maryland and Wisconsin hopeful. Without New York it is useless to attempt to build a political column."

"While I believe that the result of the next national campaign will be influenced largely by the industrial and business conditions of the next six or eight months, which at this time look as if they would favor the Republicans, I believe that victory or defeat will greatly depend upon the Democratic party's candidate and platform. Neither should be radical if we are to have a hope of success. There should be no repetition on the currency issue. Imperialism cuts no figure in politics now. As for the government by injunction and income tax issues, there is no existing agitation in Congress on either of them."

"I cannot make it too clear that my discouragement as a Democrat is not due to any lack of zeal for my party. I try to see the facts as they are, and not as I would wish them to be. There is a beam of success, but that hope turns largely upon harmony in New York."

BOUGHT COFFINS FOR FAMILY

Purchaser Declared He Was Only Preparing for Rainy Day.

SPECIAL to the Post-Dispatch. DECATUR, Ala., March 25.—A man who has already procured coffins for his entire family of seven is J. K. Helton of this place.

"Superstitious?" O, no!" said Mr. Helton. "My family is grown, and none of them is apt to get any larger or any smaller before they die. My brother was an undertaker up to six months ago, and through reverses in business, was compelled to dispose of his wares at a sacrifice."

"I have an opportunity to buy coffins cheap. I am always looking for a bargain, and I did not let the opportunity slip. I don't see any harm in preparing for a thing which is certain to happen. I have reason to believe that every member of my family will die some day, and it is a wise man that prepares for a rainy day."

INDIAN TERRITORY TOBACCO

ARMORE, I. T., March 25.—Homogrown tobacco will be a feature of the Indian Territory exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the people in the vicinity of Ardmore, and in fact, all the residents of the Chickasaw nation, are proud of the fact. It has been fully demonstrated by an aged colored man, Jacob Anderson, that tobacco of an excellent quality can be successfully grown in the Indian Territory.

Anderson has cultivated tobacco in different states during the past 41 years, and he might be considered an expert in the culture. He says the product of the territory will compare favorably with that of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and other tobacco-growing states. He says he has been growing tobacco for 41 years, and that two crops a year may be easily grown.

Anderson has 200 acres of land, and he has a ready market for all of it. He has found a ready market for all of it, and he has found a ready market for all of it.

He has found a ready market for all of it, and he has found a ready market for all of it.

MISSOURIANS TOP MANKIND IN STATURE, SAYS PROFESSOR WJ MCGEE

Patagonian Giants Are No Taller, Except in Single Specimens, While the Average of Missouri Men Is Far Above.

"The Missourian, in point of stature and weight, excels all other Americans. As a nation America has the largest men in the world, ergo, the Missourian leads the world in size and strength."

So says Dr. WJ McGee, the renowned anthropologist and director of the department of anthropology at the World's Fair. Are ye not a proud people, Missourians?

But curb your pride, for the same Dr. WJ McGee also says that within two decades and a half the Californian will surpass you.

Standing at the head of mankind and looking down upon them, the Missourian sees some pretty fair specimens of manhood, so that being at the head of the class really means something.

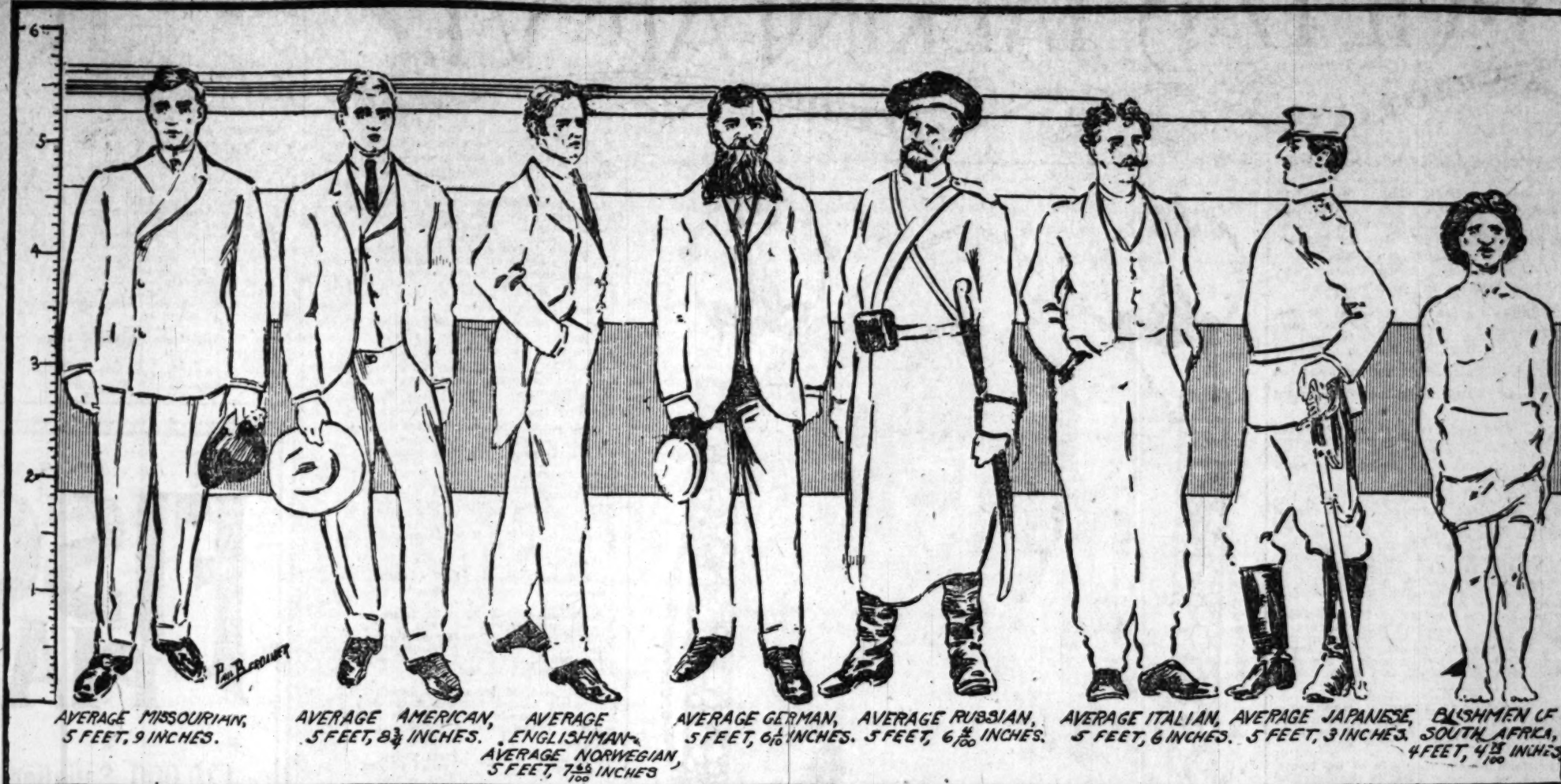
But the pride of the Missourian may get a slight jolt when he learns that Dr. WJ McGee is trotting out our height and bulk to draw attention to his Patagonians as a race, although the South American savages can probably send up an assorted lot of giants to be measured and weighed and poked at for anthropological purposes that will look over our collective heads. They represent a class, interesting from a scientific standpoint, being professionally large, while we of Missouri go right ahead being the biggest men, at the same time plowing our corn, or keeping books, or digging sewers, or collecting our rents, without giving ourselves the slightest worry about our growth.

By Dr. WJ McGee's figures we of Missouri average 5 feet and something over 3 inches in height. The Patagonians on dress parade, according to anthropological experts, only goes 5.9.33.

The average citizen of the United States of two, and while old authorities give his average height at 5.1-67, in reality he is higher than 5.5.

Our British cousins have not made the same progress in stature, probably because they have not enjoyed the same life in height and bulk over the Japanese makes him out a giant, is slightly more than three inches taller, being 5.6-28. But three inches added to the stature of a man would be prodigious if at all comparable to the same admixture of the "best blood" of the world that has come to us. The Englishman is 5 feet 7 inches and a bit over, and the Norwegian is the same. The Scotch come nearer to us than any of the British Isles, and even the Irish beat the English in height.

The Russian, whose vaunted superiority in our ability first to produce and number of inches added to the length of his nose.



After the Italian has enjoyed the blessings of liberty and good American food for a generation, he shoots up an inch or so in height and his average is 5.5.

From his height the Missourian can literally look down upon the savage Bushman of South Africa, the Boersmans of

Paul du Chalku, who is doing quite well on a ration of beetles and roots of weeds in his squalid wood hut or cave, for he is less than 4.5, smaller even than the Ainos dwarfs at 4.3-38. As a matter of fact, the Ainos are larger on an average than many good races, for instance the Austrian Germans, Hungarian soldiers, Hindos, Ba-

varians, Chinese, Poles and others of less civilization. However, it is, after all, a mere matter of climate and food and exercise, although often it is the result of predominance of race over climate.

This is where the Missourian is strong.

He has not only primo-genitors of the first physical class, but he has the finest average climate and by all means the best food and water for his climb upward on the measuring scale.

But the real secret of our sturdy manhood lies, Dr. WJ McGee thoroughly believes, afterward to assimilate the best hog and

hominity on earth. Pardon our pride! Our forebears taught us how to raise fine hogs and plant fine corn, and then to cure the former when dead and to turn ordinary corn into extraordinary good hominy with eye leached from hickory ashes. To our forebears we owe much. Mis-

Missourian Bulk Due to Hog, Hominy, Spring Water, Work in the Pure Air and the Quality of Pioneer Ancestry.

Missourians are the offspring of a great people, bold, strong, resourceful pioneers who brought to Missouri in their veins the best blood of the East, and in their skulls cool, quick and steady brains, and in their bodies stout hearts. Only such as had these qualifications could pioneer the West, and Missouri got the pick of them. The weaklings staid behind to bear populations for the state East. Given the flower of the country for parentage it is not remarkable that Missourians stand at the head of the race. But that is not all. These pioneers and their children and children's children had to work. Not in steam-heated offices and fetid stores and factories but in the sunlight and winds of Missouri with the soil to do their bidding. Out-of-doors work wrought a great capacity for hog and hominy, sweating over the soil produced deep throat to be asked by the spring water of Missouri. Dr. WJ McGee says that the water of Missouri is largely responsible for the stature of her men. It contains a great deal of lime and granite and is rich in mineral salts, particularly carbonate of lime, which, when assimilated, stimulates growth of bone. While this has not been decided, most physiologists agree to it. The weight of the Missourian is made up of bone and tissue, and his height by the length and strength of his bones.

The people of Tennessee and Kentucky drink water of a similar character to that of Missouri, and consequently closely approximate the Missourian in height and size, but, according to Dr. McGee, the latter represents the higher phase of manhood. The people of Illinois, Iowa and Arkansas are not dissimilar in type to the Missourian, but they are more placed as to general ancestry and are not of the same pure strain as the Missourians.

A distinctive and original path has been followed for 117 years in the brewing of

Evans Ale
and it has led to the production of a beverage that is ideal in every particular—the culmination of Ale goodness. The proof is at your dealers.

VICTORIA'S DOLLS FOR FAIR

Playthings of England's Late Queen, Just as She Left Them to Govern Nations, Will Be Exhibited.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 26.—The dolls of Queen Victoria will be one of the exhibits in the English building at the St. Louis Exposition.

The building itself will be a reproduction of the drapery of Kensington palace, where

Queen Victoria was born. The dolls will be exactly in the state they were left when abandoned by their royal possessor for larger and more active dolls.

Some are without noses, the paint has been washed off others, in short, they are somewhat in the state most dolls are after being cared for by their zealous mistresses.

John Enos of New York City, famous as the inventor of non-explosive gasoline and gas lights, and a man of considerable wealth, has been moved from his little room in the Caletum hotel on the Bowery to Bellevue hospital, where he will be treated for pleuro-pneumonia. Although deriving handsome incomes from his inventions Enos has lived for years at an obscure hotel so that he might not be interrupted in his work.

INDIAN MINE LEASES

Prospectors Are Flocking to Indian Territory to Lease 500,000 Acres of Mineral Land.

ARDMORE, I. T., March 26.—The announcement that the Choctaws and Chickasaws would be able to give five-year leases for mineral purposes has caused a big influx of prospectors in the Chickasaw and Choctaw country during the past week.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty, adopted Sept. 25, 1902, provided for the segregation of not exceeding 500,000 acres of coal and asphalt land. The segregation, made by Geologist Taft and corps, fell short of this by 56,000 acres. The prevalent belief has been that much of the valuable coal was omitted by the segregation, which, as a rule, was confined to the lines of railroads now in operation in the territory.

There are many Indian citizens who are confident coal is on their allotment, but until the announcement that they would be allowed to make mineral leases, they have kept very quiet about it, for the fear that the secretary of the interior might make a supplemental segregation.

OIL IN INDIAN TERRITORY

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 26.—The excitement incident to the discovery of oil in various parts of the Indian Territory is something great, and men who ordinarily are considered conservative are wild with a desire to get hold of some good oil land.

The northern portion of the Indian Territory is a great oil field there is very little doubt, and the probabilities are that the excitement will run higher. Where a single well will produce oil at the rate in cash value of from \$10 to \$100 per day, it necessarily sets the country wild. A big new field is being opened in Muskogee, the metropolis of the territory.

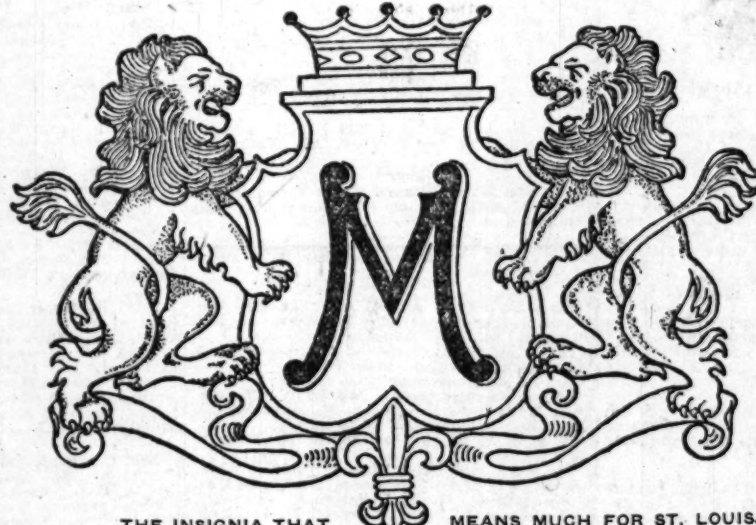
New Mohair Brilliantine Shirt-Waist Suits

A nice tailor-pleated waist—four box pleats, nicely stitched tab, stock collar, pleated skirt, in brown, blue or black, with neat white figures; \$7.50 a good-fitting shirt-waist suit—Monday

NEW LINEN DRAWN-WORK WAISTS—best make \$1.95

NEW JAP SILK WAISTS—Fancy lace insertion trimmed, neatly tucked \$2.95

NEW LAWN WAISTS—Insertion trimmed and tucked \$1.25



THE FORMAL OPENING EVENT IS NOT FAR DISTANT

We ask your indulgence meanwhile—many innovations are being made here—big changes—you can not help noticing them, and all for the comfort and convenience of the buying public—changes for better service and satisfaction; different than this city has ever been favored with—the kind of difference that will soon make The May Company Store the standard of storekeeping—the shopping center of St. Louis. The stocks, however, are now complete—here are a few initiatory offers for tomorrow—they will help you lose sight of the temporary upset conditions in some departments.

Lace Department.

We place on sale tomorrow several hundred yards highly desirable white and butter Point Venice Allogers, 18 inches, used for waists, worth \$1.00, at (yard) 69c

Embroidery Department.

We made another great purchase of Embroidery; prices average 25c on the \$1.00 or thereabouts. 12,500 yards 18-inch beautiful Cambric, Swiss, and Nainsook Flouncing, also lace and beading effects; price 25c, 29c, 35c and 45c, and cannot import them for the prices.

Handkerchief Department.

1500 dozen Ladies' Fine Embroidered, Scaloped and Hemstitched Swiss Handkerchiefs; 15c Handkerchiefs now 10c each; 15c Handkerchiefs now 12 1/2c each, and 25c Handkerchiefs now (each) 15c

Linens.

A special sale of Linen Damask—100 pieces of Fine and Extra Weighty All-Linear, Bleached and Silver Bleached Damask, divided in 3 lots: Values, 65c and 75c, special (yard) 50c

Values, 85c to \$1.00 (yard) 75c

Values, \$1.25 to \$1.50 (yard) \$1.00

Rose Bushes!

Beginning Monday morning, and continuing until stock is exhausted (fresh stock daily), we will place on sale in our new Basement Salesroom the following choice collection of HARDY 2-YEAR OLD ROSE BUSHES—vigorous, well rooted plants that will bloom this summer. No lover of the queen of flowers can afford to miss this sale.

SPECIAL PRICE 10c or 3 for 25c; one-fifth of their real value. Five varieties to select from.

LA FRANCE—Ever blooming, silver pink.....10c

GEN. WASHINGTON—Deep, glowing red.....10c

HARDY AMERICAN BEAUTY.....10c

MARGOTTEN—Brilliant cherry red.....10c

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Rich crimson.....10c

Basement

SEWING TABLE—The folding kind, natural wood finish, with printed measurements; worth 45c; special.....43c

COAT AND HAT RACKS—Made of wire; worth 10c dozen; special, dozen.....6c

CARPET SWEEPERS—Crown Jewel; this gives best of service; worth \$2.00; special price.....\$1.65

WILLOW CLOTHES BASKET—Made of clear white willow; a good size; worth 50c; special price.....50c

CURTAIN STRETCHER—The adjustable kind; worth 90c; special price.....65c

STEEL GARDEN RAKE—Has 10 teeth, well made, hard polished wood handle; worth 25c; special price.....15c

NOTE—No Rose Bushes delivered during this sale. Shop in the morning if possible.

Headquarters for Easter Novelties and Eggs in Our Popular Candy Dept.

Toilet Articles.

PERFUMERY—Richard Hudnut's White Rose, Ideal Pink, Heliotrope and Violet, 50c quantities, per ounce.....30c

TOILET SOAP—Fine perfumed Almond Meal, Carnation, Blue Grass, Belle Rose and Violet, 10c cakes, box of 3 cakes.....16c

THE MAY CO.
"THE NAME THAT MEANS MUCH FOR ST. LOUIS."
Formerly D. CRAWFORD & CO., Washington Av. & 6th St.

Art Needlework

LINEN CENTER PIECES—24x24, also Tray Covers, 18x27, some with spoke stitched hems; plain and stamped—30c, 45c and 75c quantities.....35c

CROCHET SILK—All colors, 3c 5c spoils.....3c

PILLOW COVERS—Mercerized, all colors, 10c quality, per yard.....6c

In Our Basement Tomorrow.

12 1/2, 15c, 25c, 35c Wash Fabrics—they include Plain Colored Organies in every shade, Plain Colored Dimities, every color Figured English Batiste, Corded Mousseline, Satin Stripe Grenades, Lace Lenos and Figured Silk Mousseline; your choice of this grand collection in our basement Monday at, 74c

White Goods.

50c and 55c Imported Mercerized Novelties—they are the finest ever brought across the water—every piece mercerized in the yarn which will stand the hardest washing and still hold its luster—the designs were made exclusive for one of the largest New York houses. They will be placed on sale Monday at, special, yard 29c

THE "RED VIRGIN" Dying from France

Louise Michel, French Champion of Anarchy, Who Fought in Commune, Has Consumption.

JOAN OF ARC OF ANARCHISM

Once Looted Bakeries to Get Food for Poor and Conducted School for Children of Anarchists.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
PARIS, March 26.—Louise Michel, the misguided French champion of anarchy, is at death's door from a pulmonary disease, according to dispatches from Toulon.

She, madly from which she has long been suffering overcame her while she was on her way to Algiers.

In all France there is hardly to be found a more famous woman than Louise Michel. With undoubted heroism she donned a uniform, shouldered a musket during the commune and went into battle as fearlessly as the bravest French soldier.

When she finally became a prisoner she taunted her judges and said:

"You dare not sentence me to be shot, fearing that I, a woman, will have more courage than you did before the bullets of the Prussians."

The dying woman is known as the Joan of Arc of anarchy, and the "Red Virgin."

She was once transported as a criminal for looting the boulevard bakeries to get bread for the poor.

She was a friend and companion of Rochefort, and in many respects they had common views. He says that the fearless woman was at heart as tender and romantic as a child. On meeting her one at the St. Lazare Station she said:

"Be careful you don't crush the little blind kitten in my pocket, when you give me your arm."

She firmly believed that society was heartless and evil, and that society women generally were ultra-selfish and pitiless to their own sex.

In recent years she lived in London, where she kept a school for the education of anarchists' children.

LA SALLE'S COMPASS FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Valuable Relic of the Famous Explorer Found Near Supposed Grave on Neches River, Texas.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 26.—This city will contribute to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis a souvenir of the past which will doubtless elicit in appreciation and in general interest anything that the World's Fair will have to show as bearing on French history.

The souvenir is a mariner's compass, believed to have been carried by La Salle at the time of his assassination by his followers.

The trophy is the property of K. H. Blackshear, member of the Nineteenth Texas Legislature, now residing at 1033 Farnham street, Houston.

In connection with the finding of this compass, Mr. Blackshear has collected much evidence to show that the grave of La Salle exists on an acre of ground now owned by him on the Neches river, near Rockland, Tyler County. The grave of La Salle has been a mystery since the dark tragedy which removed the greatest French explorer from earth.

Of late years interest has centered in the efforts to discover La Salle's grave. The French government has paid for the publication of a history of the great explorer, and has offered three hundred dollars as a reward for the discovery of his burial place. Several companies have been organized, and are looking for the grave.

Every summer people visit the vicinity of Rockland and dig over much ground. Some time ago a pistol was found which was pronounced to be of French pattern and the kind of weapon in use during the time of La Salle. Trees in the vicinity have the name "La Salle" cut on them, and are shown to have stood for more than a hundred years. The presumption is that the name was cut on the trees by the Indians, who, though tradition, or legend, had preserved the burial place of the great explorer.

The finding of the compass by a hunting party in the fall of 1902, and now in possession of Mr. Blackshear, is regarded as the clinching proof of the fact that the bones of La Salle rest in the vicinity of Rockland, Tyler County. The grave of La Salle Blackshear, a cousin of the present owner, secured the trophy from the man who found it, and sold it to Mr. Blackshear, now of Houston. Mr. Blackshear at once arranged for the purchase of an acre of ground in the vicinity, and is now engaged in securing an expert who will examine the site and give an opinion as to whether or not any excavating has occurred. It is claimed that the digging of the grave 20 years ago will still be indicated by the position or movement of soil.

History appears to support the statement that, after reaching Matagorda bay La Salle followed the coast in a northerly direction until he encountered a densely wooded district, which corresponds to the Big Thicket, and that he then turned north, this route, if verified, would have placed the explorer in the vicinity of where the compass and the pistol were found.

The compass is wonderfully well preserved and shows easily that it is the workmanship of the long past. The gold ring surrounding the compass is reworked in many places, and shows in other ways of age and yet substantial workmanship of 150 years ago.

Mr. Blackshear firmly believes that he is the owner of a hitherto missing and a conclusively convincing link in a chain of evidence which fixes definitely the resting place of the great La Salle.

WANTS METHODISTS TO WED.
Preacher Organizes Matrimonial Bureau to Promote Marriages.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 24.—Rev. Robert Johnson has organized "The Methodist Episcopal matrimonial bureau," with headquarters in Chicago.

Its object is to promote marriage among the Methodists of the country and its field is the Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. Johnson holds that there are among the Methodists many who would marry if affairs were rightly arranged and it will be the duty of the bureau to smooth the way. One-third of the fees to the church to which the bride belongs.

The plan is meeting with approval and the national office will be opened in Chicago within the month.

Died Beside a Stove.
The funeral of John B. Beckermann of 324 Victor street, who was found dead by the side of a stove in his home Friday afternoon by his son, George B. Beckermann, will be held from St. Francis church, St. Louis, Monday morning at 11:30. Mr. Beckermann, who was 75 years of age, had been ill for some time, but insisted that he was not ill enough to warrant the calling of a physician.

He was a German-American, and was a member of the German-American club.

He was a member of the German-American club.

He was a member of the German-American club.

He was a member of the German-American club.

He was a member of the German-American club.

FREED BY LAW, HE DREADS VENDETTA

"Boy Singer," Acquitted of Murder Charge, Seeks Protection From Friends of Victim.

Freed of the charge of murder, Roscoe Reynolds created a scene in Judge Taylor's court by declaring that he still lived in terror, owing to the animosity which developed at his trial for the killing of Daniel Hussey on the night of Feb. 22, 1903.

Reynolds, known as the "boy singer," attempted to flee from the courtroom Friday night as soon as the jury had returned a verdict of "not guilty."

He was surrounded by friends of the man killed in Clendina saloon at Nineteenth and Olive streets, and gladly took refuge, under the protection of detectives. He was later driven home.

Reynolds, who, with Walter McNichols and Charlie May, was charged with having killed Hussey in a fight, has been in jail for more than a year. He successfully pleaded self-defense. The other two men are still in jail.

Dies While Seeking Health.

Arrangements are being made for the funeral in St. Louis of Niles H. Foster, secretary and treasurer of the Foster Bros. Manufacturing Co., whose death occurred Friday at Mountain Valley, Ark.

He was held at the late residence, 3115 Eads avenue. Mr. Foster was 53 years old, and had spent nearly his entire life in St. Louis. He went to Arkansas in search of health three weeks ago. Mrs. Mary Foster and the children, Leslie, Florence, Rowland and Niles, Jr., survived.

At the urgent request of hundreds of our patrons who are furnishing up their spare rooms from our immense stock, we will continue to supply "Furnished Rooms for Rent" signs free of charge to all who ask for them. No purchase is required—they're free to all! A new lot has been ordered—larger and more attractive than the others, and we'll be glad to give you one or more of them if you'll call for them.

IF YOU DIE—PAYMENTS CEASE.
IN ALL PURCHASES MADE FROM US from this date on and until further notice, where the purchaser is a married man, living with his wife or children and supporting them, and payments have been promptly and regularly made upon the purchase for a period of six months continuously from the date of the purchase, we will, upon satisfactory proof of the death of such purchaser, and the fact that he was supporting a wife and family at the date of his death, if he is not in default of any payments up to said date, cancel the balance of any indebtedness on such purchase from the date of such death. This policy is a decided innovation in retail merchandising. It will probably be copied, as is every other good thing we do.

NOW GET READY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.
COMPLETE BEDROOM OUTFIT
Just as Shown in the Picture. **\$3.00 CASH** BALANCE \$1.00 A WEEK.

An extraordinary opportunity for YOU to furnish up your spare rooms for World's Fair visitors—at a lower price—and on easier terms—than you ever thought possible. Only at THE UNION can such extraordinary values be had. Read the details.

FREE
"Furnished Room for Rent" signs Free at The Union.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

STOP AND STUDY THIS PICTURE FOR A MOMENT.
It shows this great Bedroom outfit just as it is! \$90 worth of furniture, curtains and carpets for \$30.75—a easy terms of \$3.00 cash and balance \$1.00 a week. Every piece is made in rich colors. Solid! Bed, spring and mattress—dressed with large glass—washstand with splasher back—chiffonier, rocker, chest, center table, window shade, pair of large curtains and room size 12x12-foot rug. The greatest value ever offered by any store in America for \$30.75.

\$3 CASH
CASH OR CREDIT
OUT OF THE HIGH-RENT DISTRICT.

UNION HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
FRANKLIN AVE. AND 8TH ST. S.E. CORNER
NOT IN THE HIGH-PRICE CLIQUE.

AMERICAN HITS MONTE CARLO HARD
E. Harrison Power, Who Won \$75,000 Recently, Would Have Smashed Bank, but for House Rules.

LONDON, March 24.—That E. Harrison Power, who, originally hailing from New Orleans, has for many years been a leading member of the American colony in London, did not succeed in breaking the bank at Monte Carlo is due, not to any want of daring or any failure of the marvelous luck that has attended his play at the tables, but to an indisposition on the part of the Casino authorities to permit him to go beyond the maximum for roulette, which is 500,000 on each number.

For the third time Mr. Power has given the proprietors of the French gaming tables cause to remember his exploits at roulette and red and black. At Trouville three years ago he walked away with \$100,000, and his first success at Monte Carlo resulted in a winning of \$75,000. And now he confessed to the modest sum of \$75,000 cleared at roulette during his recent stay of four days at Monte Carlo.

"These are the figures as near as I am able to reckon them," he said. "I don't want to convey the impression that I went to the tables with any studied system. My winning this money was due only to accident."

Mr. Power thus explains the "accident." He watched the series of 12 "douzaines." He found that the ball rather favored the first series, which runs from 1 to 12, and he placed the maximum there. When he found that the ball had shifted to the second series from 12 to 24, he transferred

his play to that section; thence into the third, back to the first, and so on.

"You will see," he said, "that there was no defined system in this, nothing but simply following the run of the ball, which having each series in turn, it seemed as though I could not play wrongly, and, like any amateur in similar circumstances, I followed my luck."

RICH OIL FIELD IN MEXICO.
Discoveries Say It Will Outyield Texas Famous Wells.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.
GALVESTON, Tex., March 24.—Oil fields that will rival the celebrated well at Bakus and will outyield the famous fields in Texas have, according to Capt. G. F. Dujay, been discovered in Mexico on the Tuxtepec coast.

A little over a year ago Capt. Dujay, with a party of friends, including Kirby Smith, were fishing in the Comanche banks when the odor of oil was detected. Investigation revealed two or three inches of oil on the surface surrounding the ship and it could be seen bubbling up from the bottom.

Going into the interior, after landing, large deposits of asphalt were found. The oil was discovered in a series of 150,000 acres of the land were secured from the Mexican government. Two or three test wells have demonstrated the value of the find. A pipe line will be laid to the coast.

EASTER LILIES FOR THE WEST.
First Steamship Load Has Arrived From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The first steamship load of Easter lilies has arrived here from Bermuda. This consignment was mainly for the far West, and as soon as the vessel docked express vans transferred the flowers to the railroad stations, and they were started to their destinations.

There were thousands of crates in the cargo, requiring the most delicate handling. It is expected that most of the flowers will be brought North this year than ever before. Last year's short crop created a scarcity and high prices, but this season the blossoms are reported abundant.

AMUSEMENTS.
CRAWFORD THEATER,
THE EVERLASTING SUCCESS,
BROTHERS BYRNE
NEW 8 BELLS
TONED UP-TO-DATE. 1001 NEW SURPRISES.
Next—Billy Kersands' Minstrels.

AMUSEMENTS.
COLUMBIA
Continuous Vaudeville, 1:30 to 10:30 Daily.
Beginning Monday Matinee, March 28.

5—ERRETTO FAMILY—5
Greatest Hand Jumpers in the World.
CHAS. DICKSON & CO.
In the Dramatic Sketch, "A Fencing Matter."
HOWARD'S PONY CIRCUS
Handsomely Caparisoned & Clever Acting Equines.

LEO RAPOLI
The Marvellous Juggler with an Iron Head.
FISKE & McDONOUGH
Offering Dixie's Romance, "A Bowery Drama."

LOUISE BREHANY
High-class Operatic Singer.
HUME, ROSS & LEWIS
"The Duke and the American Heiress."
CORDUA & MAUD
Astounding Wire Act—Just from Europe.

HARRY BROWN
Colored Monologist.
ESMERALDA
Instrumentalist.
MACEO'S DOG
A Smart Canine that can almost talk.
THE KINODROME
In New Views.
15c -- 30c -- 50c
All Orchestra Chairs 75c.

BROADWAY MUSEE Near Olive
"If You Haven't Been There You Should Go."
EDWARD LEWIS
The man with the Musical Heart.
GALETTI'S MONKEY COMEDIANS.
PROF. GERMAN
Most Remarkable Musician Alive.
Beauty Show Prizes Awarded Tonight.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
10c ALL THE WAY 10c
Especially for Ladies and Children.
ODEON Sunday Afternoon April 10
ONLY TIME IN ST. LOUIS THIS SEASON.
PARSIFAL.
Wagner's Wondrous Work in Concert Form by
WALTER DAMROSCH
HIS NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY MEN, EIGHT VOCAL SOLOISTS, LEONORE, IN THE OPERA BY MR. DAMROSCH.
Sale of seats (\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25) at Bollman's, Monday, April 4, where reservations in advance by mail will receive attention in the order of receipt. Arnold Shanklin, Local Manager, 310 North Tenth street.
EVERETT PIANOS USED.

MR. MANSFIELD IN ST. LOUIS.
Monday, April 25, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Tuesday, April 26, OLD HEIDELBERG; Wednesday, April 27, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thursday, April 28, OLD HEIDELBERG; Friday, April 29, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Saturday, April 30, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Farewell night, a Festival of BEAU BRUMME!, at the Orpheum Theater.
GERMAN THEATER (ODEON)
Tonight—A Jolly Comedy.
"IM FEGGEFEUER"
IN PERSIA
Next Thursday night—benefit of Leopold Jacoby.
By general request—
"PASTOR BRONZE" by L'Arronde.

ODEON—THIS AFTERNOON
Sunday, March 27th.
Illustrated Lecture by Arnold Shanklin.
LIFE POPE LEO XIII
OF
VOICE OF HIS HOLINESS reproduced. MOTION PICTURES. His life in the Vatican. Shows views ancient and modern Rome. ADMIRABLE and rare. Reserved seats on extra charge. Best checkers lecture March 16 good for reserved seats. Odeon Box Office opens at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.
The Broken Heart, 16 S. Broadway, Near Southern Hotel
OUR BEAUTY SHOW.
200 HANDSOME LADIES.
Shower and Mirror, taken at single, perfect, and double exposure. Admission Free in A. L. over 5 miles of mirrors.
Obtained Patent Law
Exclusively.
Higdon, Lonsan & Honkins

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St. Louis Safe Deposit and Savings Bank
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Who still hold their Bank Books are earnestly requested to present the same at Window No. 13 of the

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

where all interest that may be due will be credited and New Bank Books issued.

AMUSEMENTS.
OLYMPIC.
TOMORROW, MONDAY NIGHT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JULIA MARLOWE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee. WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee. **INGOMAR.** Prices, 25c to \$1.50.

Easter Sunday, APRIL 3d,
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
Klaw & Erlanger Present the
ROGERS BROS. IN LONDON.
110—ENTERTAINERS—110
Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Seat Sale
THURSDAY, March 31st.

CENTURY—MONDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS
"LORD AND LADY ALGY"
WITH JULIE OPP AS LADY ALGY.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
EXTRA—WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

LOUIS JAMES AND FREDERICK WARDE
SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY.

GRAND
MATINEE TODAY, 25c-50c
MATINEES 25c WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, 50c
Night Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
THE SEASON'S EMPHATIC SUCCESS.

DAVID HIGGINS
In the Romance of a Southern Gentleman and
HIS LAST DOLLAR.

A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY DRAMA, CHARMINGLY PRESENTED.
Next Sunday Matinee—Al H. Wilson in the Prince of Tatters.

MATINEE TODAY
25c WEEKDAY 25c NIGHTS 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c
THE EMINENT YOUNG ROMANTIC ACTOR **EDWARD R. MAWSON**
IN FROHMAN'S GREATEST MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS
"THE PRIDE OF JENNICO."
The boldest and most astonishing plot ever conceived.
NEXT—Walter Edwards as Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the Four."

Choral-Symphony Society
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
ODEON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
TWO GRAND CHORAL WORKS
ORCHESTRA, 60—CHORUS, 350; ALFRED ERNST, Director.

STABAT MATER, Rossini.
SWAN AND SKYLARK, Goring Thomas.

Soloists—Mrs. Shannah Cummings of New York, Soprano; Miss Jessie Blagden of St. Louis, Alto; Mr. E. P. Johnson of New York, Tenor; Mr. Frederick Martin of Boston, Bass.
SEATS AT OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, ROOM 3, THE ODEON.

HAYLUN'S 25c
The theater where you see the best show for this money.
Meet all the city goes the doors.

MAT. TODAY
Why Girls Leave Home
Or a Danger Signal on the Path of Polly.
A Play That Will Create a Lasting Impression.
Sunday Matinee Next—"LOST RIVERS"—Joseph Arthur's Deal.

3300 Old Now Open
Will Show Collection.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

COPIES AND SEE US
Largest dealer of Coda Operatic Music and shows in St. Louis. MILLS' NOVELTY CO. 211 Third street, west of Market.
all kinds of Coda Operatic Music.

THE ODD AND THE INTERESTING, OUT ON WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS

ANTI-PACKAGE LAW RUFFLES TEMPERS

New Rule Furnishes a Seven-Day Comedy at Exposition Grounds—President Francis' Butler and a Concessionaire Among Victims.

The anti-package rule which requires a permit for every parcel carried from the World's Fair gates has furnished a seven-day comedy for Exposition officials since it went into effect a week ago. For several days attaches of the company were kept busy soothing the ruffled tempers of men who had tramped the grounds in vain search for a permit to keep what belonged to them.

The fun began on the morning the regulation went into effect. A concessionaire was the first victim. Perspiring under the load of a heavy suit case he marched angrily up the steps to Secretary Stevens' office.

"Anybody you want to see, sir?" asked a messenger, catching him by the coat sleeve.

"Anybody? Yes, just anybody who can give me a pass to get the d— thing out of the grounds," replied the concessionaire.

"I've walked seven miles with it and I can't find a permit. I want one quick."

"Business in the secretary's office stopped until it was furnished."

The Chinese workmen at the Chinese government pavilion started home with several packages of quaint little figures carved in wood by Chinese workmen. The figures were left over from the decoration of the building and Mr. Chang, the Chinese secretary, had sent for them to give to his friends.

The workmen had no package permits. They had never heard of them.

"You're stealing them," declared the guards.

One workman understood.

"We no steal. They ours. We show you we no steal."

And at that moment each workman grasped an image and shattered it on the ground. In China the charge of theft is disapproved by such actions, but the guards took them only for defiance. They stopped the destruction and kept the images until a protest from Secretary Chang secured their release.

John Casey, President Francis' Butler, who presides in the little inner room where Exposition policies are formulated, had to walk a mile and back for lack of a permit to carry home a package of no less than 100 small figures carved in wood by Chinese workmen. The fact that he has served President Francis for 20 years and is known to every man who sits in the executive office had no weight. Officially the guards did not know him without a permit.

The anti-package rule and the don't-obstruct-the-gate rule clashed when a workman tried to run the gates with a load of waste lumber.

"Where's your permit?" he was asked.

"I have none," he replied.

"You can't take those boards out here."

"Well, I'll leave them here."

"You can't leave them here for the rules don't allow the gates to be obstructed."

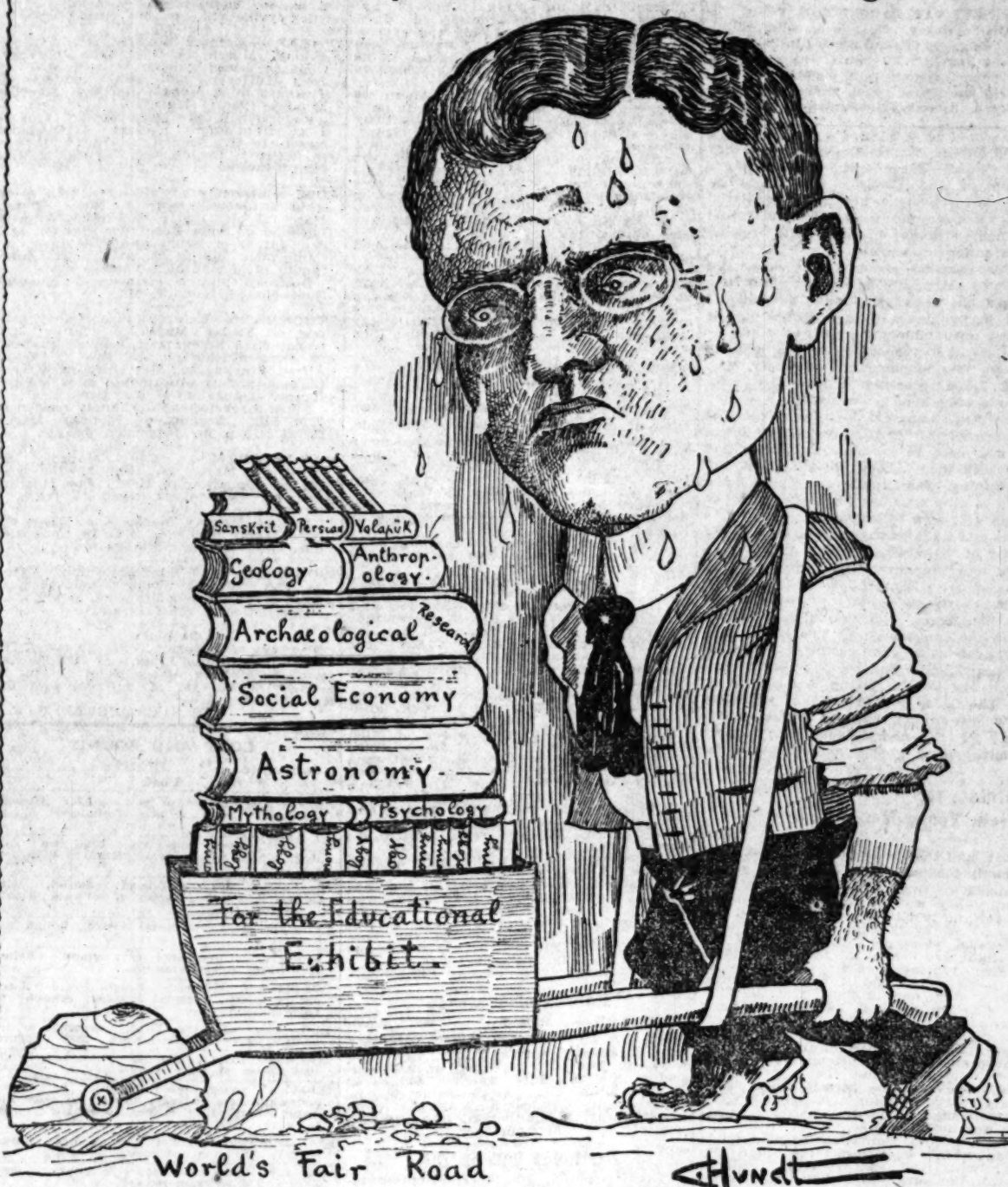
"I'll take them to the grounds then."

"I'll cost you a quarter."

"Then what shall I do?"

"I don't know. The rules say you can't."

M. Hundt's Impression of Mr. Howard J. Rogers



'OLOGIES AND SUCH JUST LIKE A B C!

Four Minutes of Mr. Howard Rogers' Time Is a Good Deal, but M. Hundt Got 'Em, With Choice Information About the Young

BY M. CARL HUNDT.

What seemed to be an impossibility has been accomplished—I got an interview with Mr. Howard J. Rogers.

You say you don't know who Mr. Howard J. Rogers is? You must be joking. No, really? Why, Mr. Howard J. Rogers plays no less a part in the administration of World's Fair affairs than the omnipresent Mr. Frederick Skiff himself, and when you know his full title you will realize why I have been shaking hands with myself ever since that interview took place.

I will try to say it in one breath. So, here goes:

Mr. Howard J. Rogers is the chief of the department of education and social economy as well as director of international congresses of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, former deputy state superintendent of public instruction of the state of New York and erstwhile director of the department of education and social economy for the American section at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Isn't this simply overwhelming? I doubt whether even the inventive mind of Mr. Roosevelt could create a combination coat costume befitting all these functions, but one thing is certain: Mr. Howard J. Rogers is the right man in the right place, with a predilection for modern, but strictly democratic clothes.

On Intimate Terms
With All 'Ologies.

He has no particular soft spot for newspaper reporters, they tell me, but, on the other hand, there isn't a word ending in "ology" or "onomy" that is not on intimate terms with him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Howard J. Rogers knows more about sciences than you or I will ever forget.

That's the reason they put him where he is. Too bad he is not more communicative. Newspaper men who have tried to obtain his views on matters of scientific importance had to resort to all kinds of Trojan horses to get into the fortress of his knowledge, but the grim, center-rush determination in his square features did not invite curiosity, and all these treasures of wisdom, these pearls of scientific victories, were lost to student general public.

Now, at last, the Sphinx has spoken. He did not say much, but what he said was gold.

I found him in his office in the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair. There was no one to announce me, so I announced myself. Mr. Rogers was seated at his desk signing letters. Without looking up he inquired as to what he could do for me.

"Four minutes of your time, if you can spare them," I said.

Mr. Rogers signed another letter and let his flat come down on the blotter.

"I am afraid I have no time to talk to you," he replied.

As he sat there absorbed in his work, I could not help noticing a remarkable resemblance with Joseph Chamberlain. What it was I could not tell just then, but the "certain je ne sais quoi" was there. Suddenly he turned round in his chair.

"In other words," he said sharply, "What is it? Be brief," he said sharply.

Before I had time to answer an unexpected transformation occurred in his countenance.

between the buildings. They are one hundred yards wide, and must be made bright for promenade uses and effects, yet to establish an independent lighting system for the World's Fair would involve the expenditure of an immense sum of money, for which there is even greater need elsewhere.

"This test tonight demonstrates that, with the Transportation Building and its neighbor across the way fully lighted, every part of these open areas will be perfectly illuminated. The effect will be that, with a reflected or diffused light, which is infinitely better than any direct or localized system could furnish."

Did He Get Federal Job?

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 26.—J. B. Brittain, representative in the Missouri Legislature from the second district of Greene County, tendered his resignation to Gov. Dockery this afternoon. No reason was assigned for the resignation. At the time the resignation was received a like resignation from J. R. Trevis, representative from the first district of Greene County, was also received. These resignations were filed at the November election.

FAIR VISITORS AS PYRAMID BUILDERS

Brick From Each of One Million Persons Would Build Proposed Structure Like Egypt's.

A pyramid, like those of Egypt, built by visitors to the World's Fair, is the suggestion of Elise Straus. In a letter to President Francis, Straus would have it built of brick and cement, to be a lasting monument to the greatness of the Exposition.

He says it should be 100 feet square at the base. A handy pile of bricks and cement with trowels ready would enable each visitor to lay his own brick. Bricks should be sold at 10 cents each, and when the visitor bought his brick he should register his name and address in a great book, to be kept forever in the pyramid.

He would have four masons, one on each side of the pyramid, to direct the work.

If each of 1,000,000 visitors laid a brick, Straus figures the height would reach 100 feet, and the last ones would have to climb to the top to lay their bricks.

He would make chambers inside the pyramid to contain records and photographs of the Exposition and of the great men who have anything to do with it.

ORGANIZE CLUB TO SEE WORLD'S FAIR

Condition of Membership to Columbia (Mo.) Organization Certainly Ought to Please President.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 26.—A number of families in and near Columbia are organizing a club for the purpose of seeing the World's Fair, which is novel in its features.

The club is known as the "Anti-Race Suicide Club" and no man is eligible to membership unless he has at least four children, although larger families are by no means barred. No head of a family is eligible to hold an office in the club unless he has seven children.

The plan of the club is to pitch a tent at a point near Bridgeton, St. Louis County, a concession for this having already been granted by W. R. Gentry, who owns a place within easy walking distance of the station. The distance from the Fair grounds is about 30 minutes' ride on the Wabash.

Already as many as a half dozen families have signified their intention to join the club, and thus far there being only one man who has as many as seven children, the office of president has been conferred to him.

TO CLOSE FAIR APRIL 15 TO 30

All Visitors Will Be Barred and All Pass Privileges Revoked.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the World's Fair yesterday afternoon three resolutions were adopted affecting admission to the Fair after April 1. They are as follows:

1. On April 1 the price of admission for adults will be raised to 50 cents and for children to 25 cents, this rate to continue effective for as much of the time as the gates shall be open in the pre-Exposition period. The admission at present is 25 cents for adults and children are admitted free.

2. President Francis is given authority to close the gates to all visitors and to suspend or revoke all pass privileges whenever he may deem it expedient in the pre-Exposition period.

3. On and after April 15 the gates of the Fair will be closed to all visitors until April 30, the opening day. All pass privileges covering the same date will be revoked.

Official announcement of these resolutions was made at the close of the meeting. No explanation was offered, but it is understood that the action is due to a desire to prevent hindrance with the final work of preparation and enable as much expedition as possible.

Day and night shifts will be placed at work installing exhibits and completing the buildings and grounds. The transportation department now has switching crews and engines at work nights placing cars of exhibits for unloading.

17 STATIONS FOR THE INTRAMURAL

Nearly 12,000 More Cars Are Expected Before the World's Fair Opens.

Under the direction of the chiefs of the various exhibit departments the executive committee of the World's Fair inspected the installation of exhibits in the various exhibit buildings at the World's Fair yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by President Francis' Secretary Stevens and Director of Exhibits Skiff.

The chiefs of departments awaited the committee in their respective buildings and showed the members through, explaining what had been done and what must be done to have the Fair entirely ready on the opening day.

The records show that 1400 of the 13,000 cars of exhibits expected have been received. Booths for them are being erected in the buildings, but only in isolated instances have exhibits been unpacked and installed.

Rubber for the Fair.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Eleven enormous pieces of crude rubber which will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition were brought here today on the steamer Hildebrand, which arrived from Brazil on the 25th. The pieces of rubber, each of which weighs 100 pounds, were brought from Para.

East St. Louis Marriage Licenses.

Charles Hargrove, 26, Nello, 33,
W. T. Marshall, 49, East St. Louis
Vernie L. Stanley, 30, Kyle, Tex
Walter Green, 25, East St. Louis
Leanna Williams, 18, East St. Louis

Prohibitionists Issue Call.

The prohibitionists of St. Clair County, Ill., have been called by Chairman J. T. Nixon and Secretary A. J. Matthews to meet in convention at 10 a. m. Saturday, April 2, in the East St. Louis city hall. Candidates for county office will be named, and delegates will be elected to the state convention to be held May 25 at Springfield.

A SUNBURST AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

First Test of the Electric Lighting Arrangements in the Transportation Building.

6794 LIGHTS TURNED ON

Result of the Demonstration Was a Gratifying Surprise to the Exposition Censors.

In the presence of Isaac H. Taylor, director of works, and a number of other officials the first large test was made at 7 o'clock last night of the efficiency of the electrical lighting arrangements at the Exposition grounds.

The 6794 lights of the great Transportation building were turned on at once and the effect was almost as a glorious sunburst under cover.

The building is 1500 feet long by 575 feet wide, its floor covering nearly 15 acres, or eight ordinary city blocks. Yet the flood of light was so magnificent that every nook was made bright and shadowless.

The demonstration was not merely satisfactory, but surprising to the censors.

After a patient interior inspection, Mr. Taylor emerged from the building to get the outside effect. Said he to a Post-Dispatch representative:

"This is an event of delightful relief to me. I have for months been much troubled in mind over the problem of lighting these great plazas or driveways

IRELAND AT WORLD'S FAIR

United Irish League's Banquet With Thomas F. Hanley as the Guest of Honor.

The United Irish League of St. Louis gave a banquet at the Missouri Athletic Club last night complimentary to Thomas F. Hanley, president of the Irish industrial

WILL BE ISSUED NEXT SUNDAY

Introducing the Great Sporting Season of the World's Fair Year

Sixteen pages of colors and half-tones, signed articles by sporting celebrities, and all the official sport records. This is a feature of journalism never before attempted by any newspaper. Don't miss it! It will be a sport library itself.

Next Sunday, April 3, is the Date.

Give Your Order to the Newsdealer Early.

[illegible]

18. (4)

wanted: good wagon. Call at 1523
 WANTED—First-class Monday
 morning. 4028 Page bl.
 WANTED—Good landlady for first
 week. 4204 Myrtle st.
 WANTED—A first-class landlady
 at.
 WANTED—Call Tuesday. 5167
 WANTED—A steady landlady for
 Tuesday. 4202 Morgan.
 WANTED—Experienced landlady on
 Tuesday in each week. 4204 with
 5000 Westminster pl.
 WANTED—To wash Monday. Iron
 job today. 4118 Maryland av.
 WANTED—First-class white land-
 lady. Brilliant.
 WANTED—For Monday and Tues-
 day. 1221 st.
 WANTED—White landlady for
 Sat at once at 2841 1/2 st.
 WANTED—First-class colored land-
 lady, good ironer, for Monday and
 Tues at.
 WANTED—For Tuesday; must be
 clean; bring references; best wage
 Spring Av.
 WANTED—First-class landlady for
 other week. 3900 Ritten av.
 WANTED—To take home washing
 reference. 4001 Rotunda st.
 WANTED—A good washerwoman.
 WANTED—White or colored land-
 lady; steady place. Call at om-
 e.
 WANTED—Experienced white woman
 to large family weekly. Call on
 Mrs. S. D. Capen, 5228 Wash-
 ington st.
 WANTED—Call at 4008 Wash-
 ington st.
 WANTED—First-class white land-
 lady at.
 We will not see thing well for
 you get and keep a good job.

Handwriting or no charge; only
away. Prof. L. S. Pratt

10- WANTED-Working man
 experienced and reliable.
 S. WANTED-In yere, also
 good pay. 1812 N. 7th st.
 -Experienced house and dining
 rooms required. 83 Vandewater
 -Experienced maid for eating
 work; references required. Call
 for order N. 7
 TED-As assistant no longer
 needed. Ad. W 125 P. D.
 KPERE WANTED-Also, good
 looking. Call for order N. 7
 C. WANTED-Hillman, assist-
 ant. Baker's Market, 1124
 TED-At work, girls to share
 late, good work and a
 717 Lake St.
 -Lads of good figure to learn
 in 2nd Ward, 11th Street
 -Lads with good figure to
 in 11th Street, 11th Street
 Port-11th St.
 PED-Who can transcribe and
 charge of professional depart-
 ment, publishing house, 1124
 is needed a permanent and
 to make known. 1124
 have above qualifications, money
 money. Ad. J 101, W. C.
 -Experienced and reliable
 of good wages. Apply Baker's

ROOMS FOR RENT
14 West 10th

[illegible]

ROOMS WITH

[illegible]

move to World's Fair
 131, 1st. Post-Dispatch.
 quiet cottage, suitable
 107, Post-Dispatch.
 wish or without home-
 Association. 3070
 gentlemen coming to city
 locate permanent and
 the Fair, please
 completely and new
 most rooms good
 am a widow lady and
 gentlemen to room and
 I'll take another couple
 Lafayette Park, at 5th
 bath, furnace
 corner 1315, 1627 Kas-
 der home accommoda-
 gentlemen; privies
 Dia.

Furnished rooms; southern
Grand corner Law-
Furnished rooms, with
month. Mrs. Fuller
second-story front room.
Furnished rooms with
bathrooms; near Union
(1)
Furnished room, suitable for 2;
dorm.
Nicely furnished south-
board; \$4.50; private.
Furnished room; for two ladies;
\$4.50; dark car.
Furnished rooms with
bathrooms; near Eastern
air grounds.
Furnished front room.

— Pleasant south room employed; \$8 per week; private family. Compare to business section.

— Nicely furnished room per week; couple probably breakfast if do.

— Large front parlor for two or three; all converted; \$10 at Olive; room for two \$50 month; permanent.

— Children's Home—Room from 8 years up; \$10; convenient to public call and investigate for hire.

WARD,
comely furnished rooms,
pleasant board. If desired,
Mr. French and English
Furnished rooms, with
unfurnished rooms, with or
without
bath. Two nicely fur-
nished and bath, with board,
\$7.00 per week.
Unfurnished rooms, with
board preferred; walking
distance from room, above
mentioned; private fam-
ily and board for two;
for short West Coast

1st—Reasonable.
 2nd—Newly furnished room
 3rd—
 4th—Second story front
 modern; board op-
 5th—Nicely furnished room
 6th—
 7th—Rooms, with board
 8th—Elegantly furnished
 electric light and tele-
 9th—
 10th—Pleasant rooms; good
 workers; reasonable
 11th—
 12th—For two refined men
 furnished with piano, elec-
 13th—
 14th—Nice; furnished room
 15th—Pleasant; terms reas.

hot bath and gas.
 Hand-somely furnished
 connecting rooms, first-
 floor. 1 apt. 8 1/2 x 13 (1)
 12-Nicely furnished
 board; rates come.
 17-Nicely furnished
 evergreen; sunny room.
 Nicely furnished house
 (1)
 Nicely furnished pleas-
 ant board; rates reason-
 able.
 Large, nicely furnished
 private family.
 Second-story front, 3
 rooms; day board.
 Nicely furnished (3-
 room); all conveniences;
 in room; \$2.

2-Lovely furnished
 all conv. room.
 (7)
 1-Large front room
 permanent parlor; all
 conv.
 (1)
 1-Large room, with best
 conv.; reasonable; all conv.
 (7)
 013-Finely furnished
 board and accommo-
 dation.
 (7)
 1-Front room for two,
 nicely furnished home
 family.
 (7)
 1-Second story bay win-
 dow.
 (7)
 2-Nicely furnished
 board; terms moderate.
 (7)
 1-Lovely second floor
 board; optional.
 (7)

Newly furnished rooms;
 see table.
 Desirable rooms, all
 board; first-class ta-
 ven, light rooms, with
 (7)
 Newly furnished second
 board; all con-
 venient and board, ex-
 ceptionally; another exposure;
 Newly furnished
 convenient; private
 Newly furnished
 all board; reference
 Pleasant rooms, ex-
 posure, \$5 and \$10.
 Newly furnished, ex-

with board; \$20 per
week.
First-class room and
bath.
Clean, well furnished
Delmar 270; table
\$10.
One accommodate
out room; excellent
bath.
Handsome room for
night board; phone
A. 1.
Cleanly furnished
with good board; stove
and refrigerator; \$10

Hamilton and Maple avs., reserved for b
; all conveniences: 1, 2 or 3 rooms, with

ROOMS WITH BOARD

-class board; conveniences; suitable for
 students; South Side. Ad. \$2. Good Dis-
 cussion. Ad. \$2.50.
 AV. 1319A—Neatly furnished room,
 without bath, for two gentlemen. Ad.
 \$4.50.
 AV. 1820—Front room, with board;
 two beds; reasonable.
 AV. 6005—The Amsterdam—Beautiful
 the residence; for furnished; room
 without bath; 10 minutes to World's Fair;
 guests accommodated.
 UTMAD—AV. 2503—Furnished room; a
 exposure; with bath; with or without
 board.
 WELAND AV. 2554—Delightful room-
 ing; private family; magnificent view
 of carnival cam.

MATRIMONIAL
H. W. W. W. W.

MATRIMONY — Young traveling salesman wishes to correspond with young ladies who do not object to travel; object matrimony; no labels; photos exchanged. Ad. J 97. Post-10

MATRIMONY—Prosperous business man, 28, desires acquaintance of young lady or widow, 20-30, brunette preferred; must be fond of sports.

MATTHEW—Young gentleman, 28 years of age, of good height, weight, normal complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, well educated, intelligent, and very well financially. Ad. C 82. Post-Dispatch.

MATTHEW—Workingman, 67, would like to meet a young lady, object matrimony. Ad. F 28. Post-Dispatch.

MATTHEW—Young man, here for the Fall term, would like to meet a young lady, widow of 20; object matrimony. Ad. F 27. Post-Dispatch.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Best published; free. (Circulars.) London, O.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Prints, photos and all dresses, 8 pages, lic; correspond without fuss. (Circulars.) London, O.

MARRIAGE—Wealth and beauty; marriage directed free; pay when married; suitable new plan. Ad. H. A. Hartley, Dept. 1, Tekonsha, Mich.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES
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P 143. Post-Dispatch.

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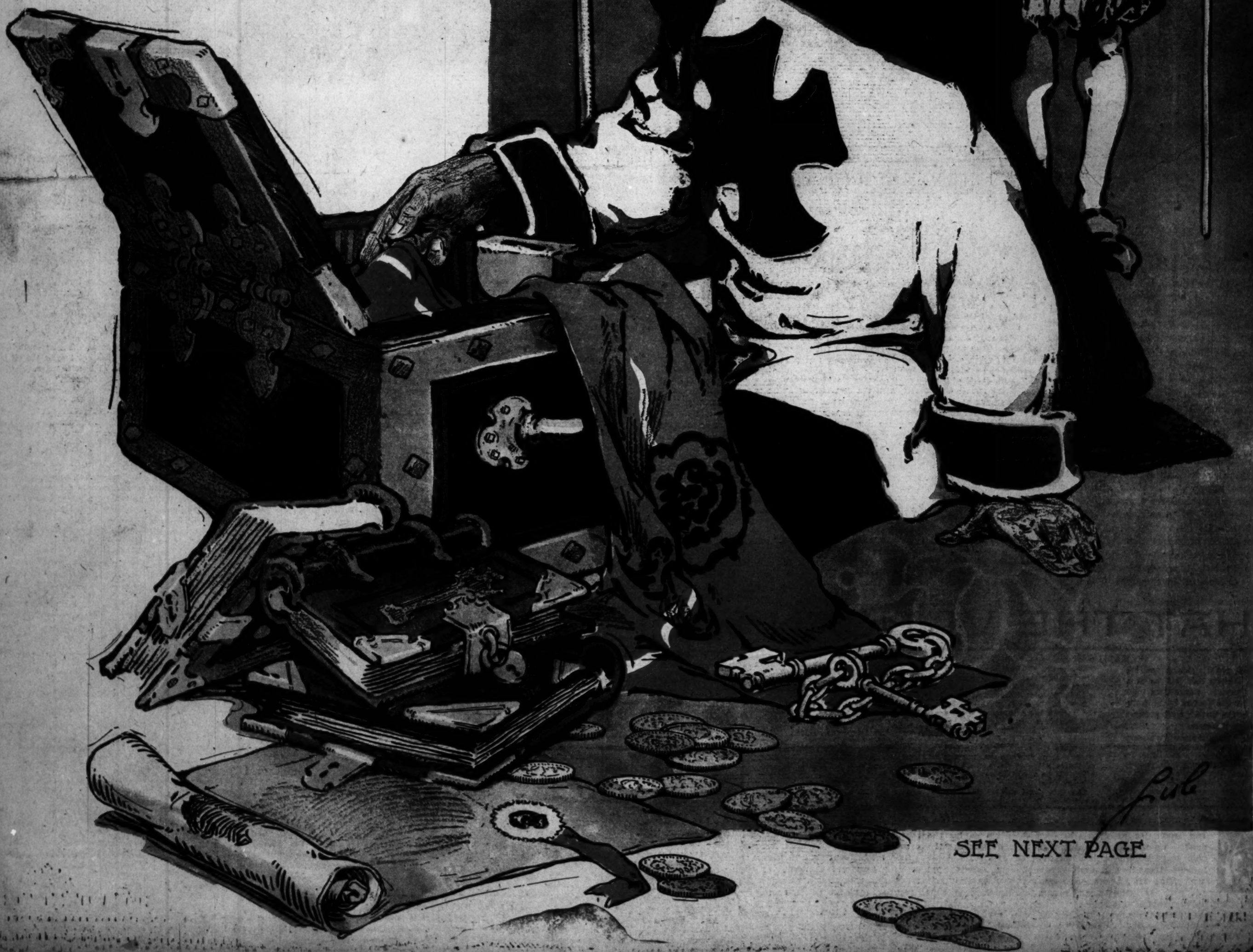
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POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS •• SUNDAY MARCH 27 1904 ••

What the
Vatican
Will Show
Us at the
Fair



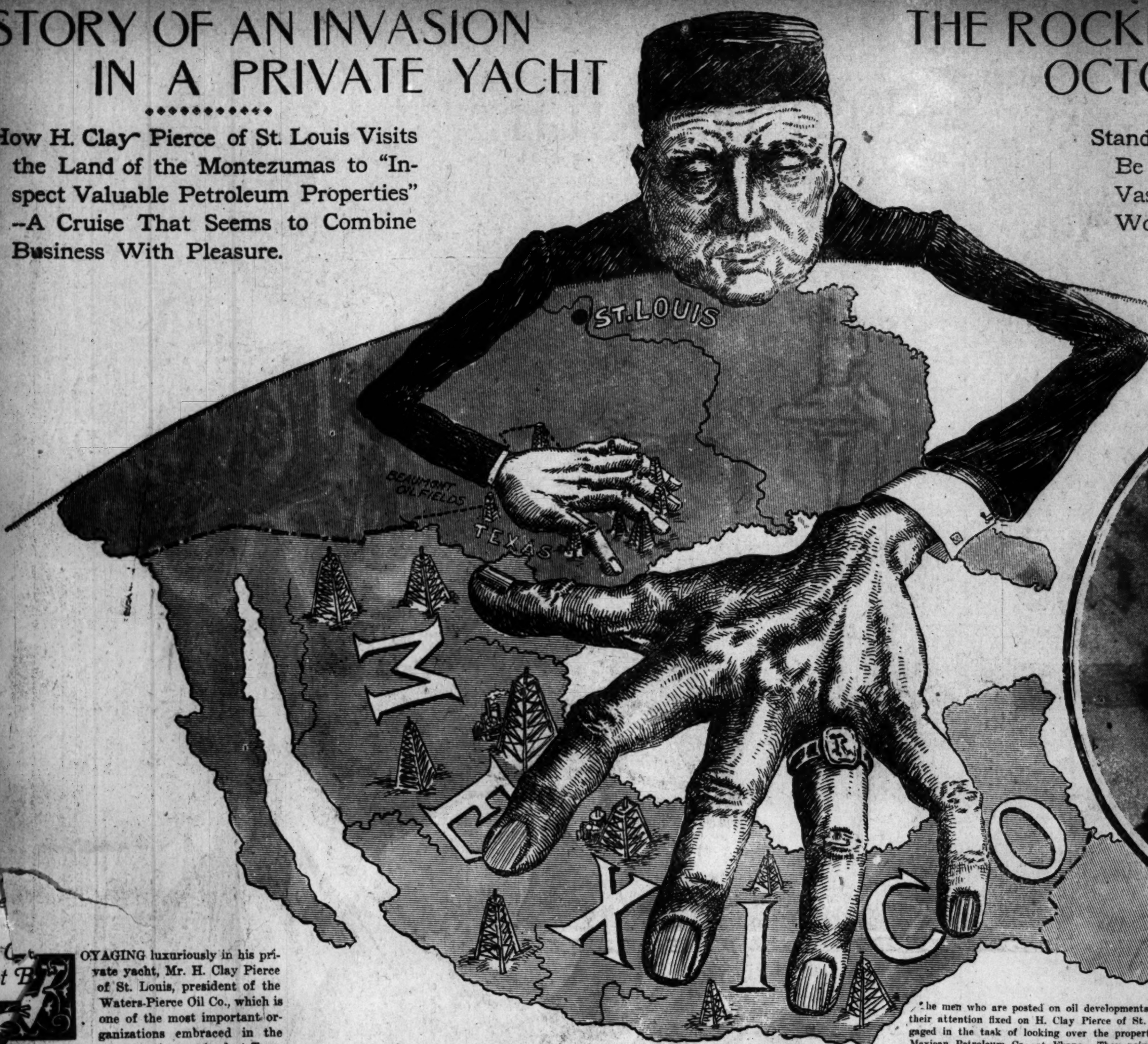
SEE NEXT PAGE

STORY OF AN INVASION IN A PRIVATE YACHT

How H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis Visits the Land of the Montezumas to "Inspect Valuable Petroleum Properties"—A Cruise That Seems to Combine Business With Pleasure.

THE ROCKEFELLER OCTOPUS IN MEXICO

Standard Oil Company Is Believed to Be Reaching Out for Control of a Vast New Trade Territory—Its Grasp Would Then Be Continent-Wide.



The Whings the Kept B

YOYAGING luxuriously in his private yacht, Mr. H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., which is one of the most important organizations embraced in the Standard Oil Co., has just arrived at Tampico, Mexico, in the course of a most interesting cruise.

Coincidentally there comes from San Luis Potosi the telegraphic news that one of the purposes of Mr. Pierce's visit to Mexico is to look over the properties of the Mexican Petroleum Co. at Eban, these properties comprising 13 oil wells, a refinery, waterworks, an electric light plant and other improvements.

It is the opinion of oil men that Mr. Pierce, representing the Standard Oil corporation, proposes to purchase these properties, and that his visit, therefore, forecasts the entrance of the Standard Oil Co. into Mexico. These men, naturally alert as to the significance of all developments in their line of trade, support their views with the contention that the Rockefeller organization is not likely to overlook so promising a field. They state that valuable discoveries of oil lands have already been made in Mexico, that the Eban company is one of the first results of these discoveries, and that other rich oil properties on Mexican soil are now in process of development by American capital.

FOR these reasons the Mexican visit of Mr. Pierce, one of the chief men of the Standard Oil Co., is regarded by oil men as most significant. They say that the Standard Oil Co. intends to gain control of the Mexican oil fields, exactly as it has gained control of the Texas oil fields and all other oil properties that threatened competition. They believe that the Standard Oil Co. is now about to reach across the Mexican border for new possessions and a wider trade territory.

The likelihood of important oil "strikes" in Mexico was recognized almost coincidentally with the discovery of oil in the Beaumont, Tex., region. The character of the soil and the general conditions attaching to certain Mexican localities warranted this view of the situation.

Prospector Lucas, the fortunate man who struck the great Lucas "gusher" at Beaumont, was one of the first to turn his attention to the Mexican field. It is said that he now owns valuable properties in Mexico and that he is one of the biggest capitalists with whom the Standard Oil Co. must deal if the latter proposes to gain control of the Mexican oil output.

In addition to the oil wells already in operation at Eban, much capital has been invested in promising oil lands in other parts of Mexico and there is a sound confidence in the value of these investments. An extensive stretch of country near Tuxpan, in the State of Tabasco, has been purchased, and satisfactory indications of oil justify the establishment of costly plants. Similar developments are under way in the State of Vera Cruz and other parts of Mexico, thus making it certain that the

near future will witness some exceedingly important extensions of the oil territory on this continent.

The Standard Oil Co. watches such developments with a keen eye, having its own plans carefully matured and ready to be put into execution at the proper moment.

This tremendous organization works like a big machine that feels its own power and has no apprehension as regards the ultimate success of its operations. Its history is that of a masterfully directed corporation which has succeeded in gaining absolute control of the product in which it deals. From the days of its earliest power in the Pennsylvania oil fields it has prevailed against all competitors. It forces them from the field, either by the process of absorption or by breaking them up in business if they persist in their determination to maintain an independent organization. Surrender or extermination constitute the terms which it offers to would-be competitors.

The Standard Oil Co. is the frankest monopoly on earth. Inevitably, being resolved upon absolute control of its product and the markets for that product, it is also the most merciless. This is the one supreme teaching of the story of the Standard Oil Co., as told by Ida M. Tarbell in her astonishing book, giving the Standard's history from its beginning to the present time. The most recent illustration of the power of the Rockefeller organization is found in its control of the Beaumont oil product. Practically every gallon of Beaumont oil now goes to consumers in Standard Oil packages. Yet the Beaumont oil strike was hailed by the general public as giving assurance of successful competition with the Rockefeller company.

The men who are posted on oil developments now have their attention fixed on H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis, engaged in the task of looking over the properties of the Mexican Petroleum Co., at Eban. They point out that Mr. Pierce is one of Mr. Rockefeller's chief lieutenants. The Waters-Pierce Oil Co., of which he is president, controls the oil trade of the Middle West, the South and the Southwest. It can bring to bear an irresistible pressure against competitors. Its influence with railroads is potent—and this influence extends directly into Mexico, since H. Clay Pierce himself is chairman of the board of directors of the Mexican Central railroad. Therefore, say oil men, when Mr. Pierce is ready to negotiate for control of Mexican oil properties, he will hold the accustomed Standard Oil winning hand. And they declare that he is now in Mexico for the express purpose of opening such negotiations.

These men also call attention to the personnel of the delegation now announced as looking over the properties of the Mexican Petroleum Co. in behalf of the Standard Oil Co. The delegation is headed by H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. and chairman of the board of directors of the Mexican Central railroad. Another of its important members is H. A. Nickerson, general manager of the Mexican Central system. Still another is H. U. Mudge, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, with headquarters at El Paso, facing the Mexican frontier. Here, say oil men, you have the Rockefeller company, flanked by its railroad allies, invading Mexico in all the panoply of conquest. There can be but one ending to the invasion, they state—Mexico must become subject to the Standard Oil Co., just as have all other fields that the Rockefeller corporation cared to conquer.

Mr. James Arbuckle, manager of the Latin-American Club of St. Louis, and also of the Foreign Trades Asso-

ciation, was seen regarding the situation in Mexico. "I have no information on this special development beyond the press dispatches," said Mr. Arbuckle. "All I know is that several promising oil fields are being developed in Mexico; the tract at Eban, other lands back of Tuxpan, in the State of Tabasco, and certain properties in the State of Vera Cruz being among the number. The outlook is that there will be some rich strikes, and Mr. Lucas of the famous Lucas gusher in Beaumont, is among the men seeking to find valuable oil lands in Mexico. As to what the Standard Oil Co. may be doing there, I have absolutely no knowledge. You know that in the case of the Beaumont oil strike the Standard has not bought the oil lands—it simply buys the product. I have heard nothing from Mexico concerning the new development."

It is most likely, say local oil men interested in the situation, that the first news coming from Eban will chronicle the purchase of the Mexican Petroleum Co.'s properties by H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis, representing the Standard Oil Co. This will signalize the beginning of the Rockefeller campaign to gain control of Mexico for the Standard Oil Co.'s monopoly.

The private yacht of H. Clay Pierce, rocking at anchor in Mexican waters, is a galleon of conquest. The all-subjugating pennant of the Standard Oil Co. flies from its masthead. It is the pennant of a power that is reaching out for world-wide territory—a power feared even by England herself. Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, has just issued a proclamation forbidding the sale to the Standard Oil Co. of any oil lands or the product of oil lands anywhere in India, hoping by this means to prevent a Standard Oil monopoly of English territory. It remains to be seen how this will operate against the Rockefeller corporation. In the meantime the Standard Oil Co. seems to be invading Mexico in its mission of universal conquest. R. D.

WHAT THE VATICAN WILL SHOW US AT THE FAIR

BY ARCHBISHOP GLENNON OF ST. LOUIS.

THE papal exhibit at the World's Fair will be of a nature emphasizing the fact that the Vatican is the storehouse of the world's most precious historical treasures.

Twice during the world's history has art attained a position of unrivaled excellence. The first is that of the Greco-Roman period; the second, the Renaissance.

We, today, wait the coming of a period which may correspond with those, but we wait in vain. The

masterpieces of these bygone days are the admiration and despair of all modern art, which, at its best, is but a feeble imitation of them.

Now, of these two great periods, the Vatican has fortunately become the receptacle of their most remarkable productions, and it is within its walls that is left for our study the synthesis of the art-world's best work. Hence, the educative value of the Vatican exhibit will be second to none at the World's Fair.

But this papal exhibit will also signify the holy father's deep in-

terest in the St. Louis Exposition celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. The Pope has never failed to manifest his friendliness toward the World's Fair. He will take this occasion to give it greater emphasis.

The rare manuscripts and other possessions of the Vatican, which will form the papal exhibit, are unique in their field. They can, therefore, have no parallel in any other exhibit, and consequently demand the most thoughtful attention on the part of World's Fair visitors.

gate to the United States, was at that time a monsignor, acting as a special envoy.

There has been talk in Rome of sending Cardinal Rampolla at the head of a commission to bring the Vatican's exhibit to St. Louis. It has been suggested that it should be accompanied on the way by members of the Swiss Guard, the orange and black functionaries whose uniform was designed by Michelangelo, and who form a pic-

SEE PRECEDING PAGE

turesque feature of Vatican life.

FROM Rome comes the announcement that the Vatican exhibit for the World's Fair is now in process of completion, and that its shipment to St. Louis will be begun at an early moment. This news is of importance to all Christendom and will be received with profound satisfaction.

Father Francis Ehrle, prefect of the pontifical library, was placed in charge of the papal exhibit at St. Louis, every detail of which has been prepared under his direction. He is a famous scholar and a high authority on historical and ecclesiastical subjects.

The Codex Vaticanus, the most precious book in the world, will constitute the leading feature of the Vatican exhibit in St. Louis. This book is the earliest known copy of the Bible, and the only one that is anywhere near perfect. There were but a few pages of one of the epistles of St. Paul missing in the original, and these have been supplied by copies from other texts, thus making the vol-

ume complete. The Codex Vaticanus was at one time the property of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and its manuscript is in Greek. The ordinary translations of the Bible have been made



from this manuscript, which, also, was frequently consulted by the committee of scholars in charge of the recent revision of the Bible. It may be seen, therefore, that its value is beyond computation, and the reproduction to be exhibited

at the World's Fair will possess the most vital interest. An additionally interesting detail attaching to this facsimile of the Codex Vaticanus is found in the announcement that it will probably be presented to the library of the Washington University at the close of the World's Fair period.

Not alone for precious books, however, will the papal exhibit at the World's Fair be remarkable and in a class by itself. Among the treasures of the Vatican library are many ancient maps of priceless value. The earliest records of travel and venture some exploration have contributed their quota to the papal collection, and, as well, the story of national conquest is there told by means of maps of world-domination that have no duplicate elsewhere. Especially does this apply to the discovery, conquest and settlement of the Western Hemisphere, the "New World" of the age when Spain was at her mightiest and Portugal figured as one of the greatest of earth's nations. It is safe to say that the Vatican library possesses more material in this line bearing upon the conquest of the world, and that it is reasonably certain that the papal exhibit of manu-

script maps at the World's Fair will be unique in quality.

Rare specimens of the coinage minted by various Popes are also among the Vatican treasures of today. These coins of the papacy are held in priceless esteem by collectors and are among the most beautiful examples of "mint-work" known to history. The extent of the collection and its consequent historic significance, may be realized when the fact is recalled that Leo XIII was the first Pope in over 600 years who did not contribute to the coinage of the world, and that he is one of the few pontiffs since Hadrian I, A. D. 772-793, whose image, or the epics of his reign, will not live on the metal currency of the world.

Satisfying and of absorbing interest because of such peculiar value possible, the papal exhibit will also be significant as typifying the deep interest felt in the World's Fair by "the White Shepherd of Christendom." The late Pope Leo XIII was profoundly concerned in the success of the Exposition, and his interest is shared to the fullest by Pius X, who has given personal attention to Father Ehrle's work of preparing this exhibit.



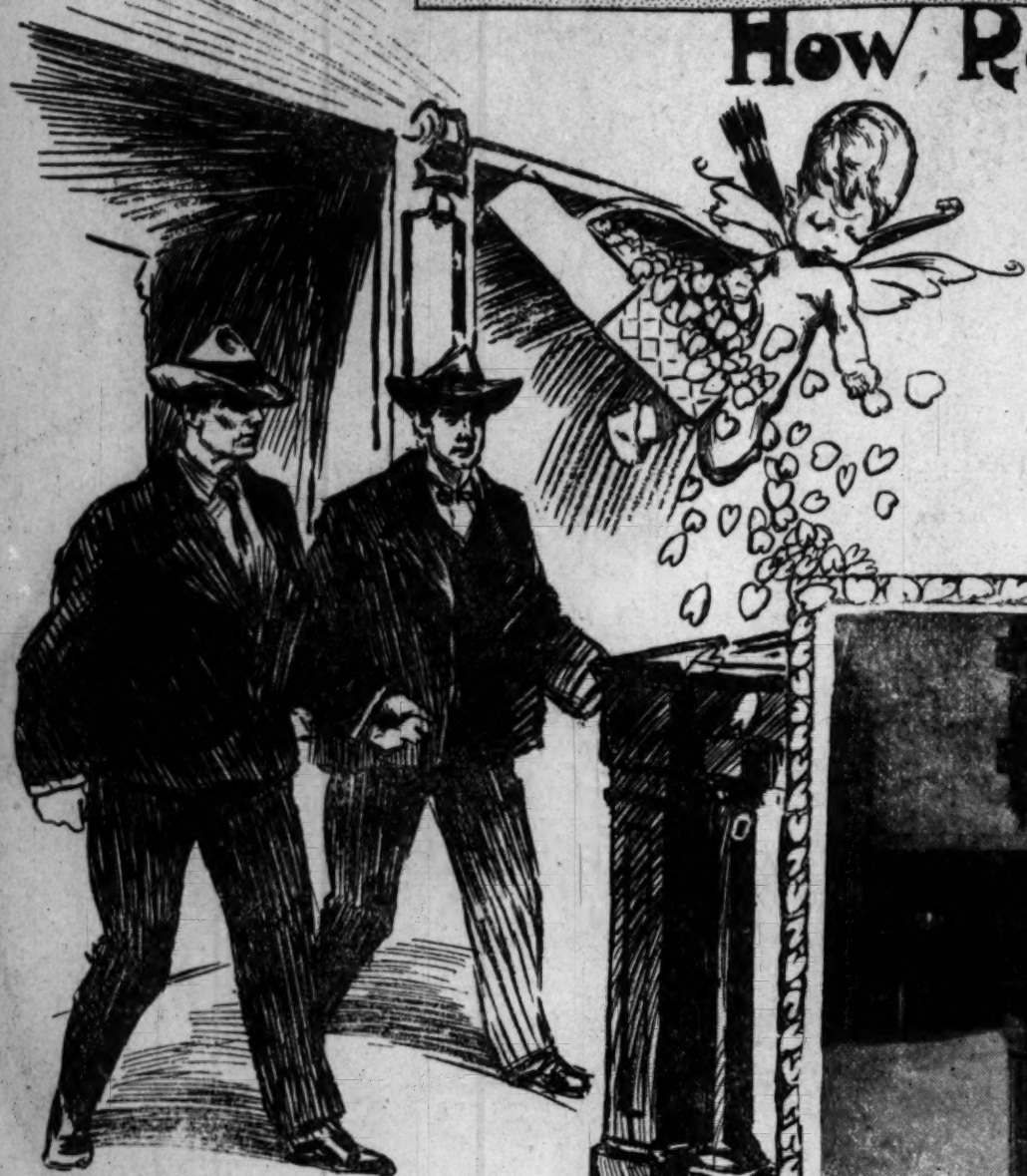
THE Vatican, drawing upon its almost inexhaustible store of historical treasures, will make an exhibit at the World's Fair which, while small and unostentatious, will interest every student of Christianity. The determination on the part of the Vatican to participate with the foreign governments sending exhibits was ar-

FLIRTING at the CITY'S GATES.

How ROMANCE NOW

WORKS OVERTIME

AT UNION STATION.



There Is a "Lovers' Nook" Where Many Sentimental Meetings Take Place and Wholesale Flirtation Is the Order of the Day—Station Officials Kept Busy Watching "Mashers."

UNION develops the amazing fact that the St. Louis Union Station has become the busiest mart of romance and love-making in all the World's Fair city. It is the favorite rallying ground of sentiment.

Amid the hurrying throngs that gather at the city's gates by day and night the business of wooing and being wooed has become so pronounced an industry as to demand official attention. It was not originally intended that Union Station should serve as a lovers' paradise. A sudden realization of the fact that this has taken place now sets the station officials at work in the line of restriction.

Not that these officials object to love-making as love-making. They probably know as well as the most ardent poet who ever lived that "love makes the world go 'round," but they believe as well that there's a place for everything and that everything should be kept in its proper place. They contend that the St. Louis Union Station is not the proper place for wholesale love-making—especially of the "mashing" variety, and they propose to limit the station output of sentiment.

This is why "lovers' nook," a certain well-defined locality under the spacious shelter of the Union Station's hospitable roof, is now on the official black-book. There's entirely too much activity in and around this particular spot. Wherefore the forbidding eye of officialdom rests upon "lovers' nook" almost without sleeping these times, warning young folks away from the tempting scene.

The mind's eye can now discern a "keep off the grass" placard in "lovers' nook." It reads: "No lovers need apply." If the achievement is possible to eternal vigilance, it is intended that "lovers' nook" shall revert to its original state and again be as prosaic and practical as any other Union Station locality.

It is an eviction. Love must fly out at the nearest window.

ONE may easily understand how it has all happened. Who would ever have thought that susceptible souls in masculine of feminine bosoms would voluntarily choose such a place as the St. Louis Union Station for the prosecution of their sentimental projects?

The romantic tradition of ages teaches us that lovers prefer quiet and secluded scenes. The Union Station is one of the busiest and noisiest spots in a busy and noisy city.

Sentimentalists have told successive generations of mankind that the music of Pan's pipes or of some lonely shepherd's lute was the only music fit for love's accompaniment. Yet here at Union Station we have codices of wooing punctuated by the shrill of locomotive whistles,

BY MRS. M. H. HUNTER,
Matron in Charge at the St. Louis Union Station.

THERE is a plenty of romance in Union Station life. The true romance is beautiful. The false is ugly and repellent.

I come in contact with both kinds. The mashing man and the flirting girl are the characters to whom we object. They have recently discovered that the Union Station is a big, beautiful and comfortable place in which to meet. We exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent this sort of thing. We hope we have reduced the evil to a minimum.

But it is impossible to eliminate it altogether. We are alert to "spot" suspicious characters and to warn "mashers" off the scene. In cases where a young man or young woman are seen frequently about the station, and can give no satisfactory account of themselves, they are ordered away. Objectionable characters are arrested.

The second-floor balcony from which one looks down on the crowds below is the "lovers' nook" of Union Station. It is here that the "masher" most often attempts to play his little game and that flirting girls are most frequently encountered. It is also the spot which we watch most closely.

Sometimes there is a genuine and sweet romance of lovers meeting at Union Station, coming from different towns, and these romances not seldom culminate in a St. Louis wedding. But we are watchful of all cases until we have reason to believe that no evil is intended. Frequently young girls traveling alone are sent to my care when they reach St. Louis. I give them all the assistance possible.

But the mashing man and the flirting girl—we have no use for them. If possible we intend to keep them away altogether. But it is a difficult task. It keeps us busy night and day.

the clangor of brazen bells, the raucous shouts of train callers, the rattle of trucks laden down with travelers' trunks. It is a babel of uproar—enough to frighten Cupid into double conjunction fits, one would say. And this is probably what the station officials thought.

So they never dreamed that the Union Station would become the chosen meeting place of loving couples whose spirits must "rush together," as Tennyson has sung, at every opportunity. Therefore, they took no early precautions to prevent such a development. And now the development has come and they must combat it as best they may.

The principal trouble seems to be that the Union Station is an exceedingly comfortable and spacious place and open to the public. One may enter unquestioned and roam about at will. Young women seen at the station, either by night or day, have an explanation of their presence in the purpose of the place itself. They are there to meet a friend coming in on the train, or to see a friend off on the train, just as thousands of others are there, and who should doubt their worth? If it so happens a little time later that some fascinating young man is seen in their company—well, they have done nothing wrong. It is only flagrant cases of "mashing" that come under the control of the station authorities and the police. This is

why the problem now faced at the Union Station is an unusually perplexing problem.

It is upstairs on the second floor of the Union Station that the major part of the love-making is done. On the lower floor everybody is on the rush, running to and from the trains. But upstairs is where something more like leisure prevails—as near an approach as is possible to the Union Station—and this fact has been utilized by the sentimentalists.

The result is that "Lovers' Nook" has suddenly been discovered.

It isn't much of a "nook." At one side of the great waiting room there runs a balcony along an opening, giving a view of the busy scene on the floor below. On this balcony one may lean elbows and contemplate the picture underneath, one's back, meanwhile, being turned to the crowds on the second floor. Where a sudden turn of the railing is made there is a corner, not at all secluded, and this is "lovers' nook." Here it is that couples are seen in sweet converse, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot"—and here it is that the masculine "masher" and the flirting girl most do congregate. As a logical result it is also the spot on which the station officials and the police keep the closest watch.

Under the impetus of the movement to discourage romance at Union Station, it is somewhat perilous these days to linger too long in "lovers' nook." If you happen to be of sentimental aspect and age, the chances are largely in favor of your being asked to "move on," or to give an account of yourself which will satisfy your questioner that you do not belong to the mashing class. A young woman who leans over the balcony and allows her eyes to wander too appealingly around at the men visible over her shoulder in the near vicinity comes under immediate suspicion. A young fellow—or even an old one, for that matter—who shows undue fondness for sauntering about in the vicinity of "lovers' nook," is very apt to receive a few quiet words of warning which will persuade him that he will be more comfortable elsewhere. For the official "taboo" has been placed on "lovers' nook." It must cease to exist as such.

A BOY'S LETTER TO "THE LANDLORD WHO LOVES CHILDREN"

THE following letter from an Iowa boy has just been received by Mr. Edmund Beall, the Alton, Ill., "landlord who loves children," whose story was told recently in the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine. Mr. Beall writes to the Post-Dispatch that he has received hundreds of similar letters since the article telling of his system of renting quarters only to families with children was published. The Iowa boy's letter is distinctly refreshing because of its ingenuous and sincere quality, and is printed exactly as it was written. It reads as follows:

LE CLAIRE, IOWA.

Dear Sir: I hope you will excuse me as I am only a chunk of a boy. My age being 13, but I saw your picture in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and altho I am no girl I fell in love with your kind and generous look and your disposition for the comfort of little children. The Post-Dispatch is quite a paper, and it is sent to me once in a while by my Uncle, Charley, and I am always very anxious to get it and watch every mail after I know it has been started until I get it. When I am looking at all the pictures, and I was so glad my uncle happened to send me one

Little Thomas Wesley Vonheim of Le Claire, Iowa, Hopes to Meet Mr. Edmund Beall at the World's Fair—Loves a Man Who "Likes Kids."

that had your pictures and the houses in it told my mother. Golly, just look at the kids, ma, after this man; he is just like you mamas like the kids and somehow I have thought of you ever since and I made up my mind I would like to see you and I think you ought to be president of the United States after Mr. Roosevelt is through. I like him to, and I would like to see him to. The people ought to run you for president.

My mother is going to St. Louis this summer to the fair and I am going to. And I would like to find you and see you, and see what kind of a man you is, and see your bunrums and flowers. I had a pet squirrel and it got killed by my pet dog. One dog is Dandy, and an Irish setter and the other dog is Tricks a little trier and a tricks for sure. When it got killed you ought to see the leaves run through my mother's fingers on the floor, I felt just as bad as she did but I did not let on to her how bad I did feel for I knew she would feel worse. It was just a common black and white one and I called him Toodle doodie, and he knew what I said and since he died I never forgot his pretty gray eyes. They looked out of them just like you so kind and loving. I have a pretty little gold watch my Uncle Charley gave to me, and I wished so many times I had a picture to put in it so now I would like a little one of yours to put in it and I will always keep it as long as I live, and if you will send me one, I will send you one of mine if you would like it.

If I ever get married or have any children I am going to call my first boy, Alton Edmund Beall, just after you for what I saw in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and I do hope if anything more gets into that paper about you some way I will get one. My uncle might not send me one for he don't send me all of them just once in a while. I want my mother to go and get one of your houses so I can get into a big place where I can get a real nice place to work. I want to be a real big rich good man sometime and I know I can. My father is a river man he is chief engineer on the steamer Sidney on the Diamond Joe line. The Sidney is going to run from St. Louis to Quincy this summer and he says, I must not be a river man and he keeps me away, he says that it is a bad place for a boy, and I can't think yet what I would like to be, I think the I would like to learn banking business or be a big drug gist. I am getting big enough now to think I must be something.

Matron Hunter at the Union Station is an extremely careful and conscientious lady who holds herself largely responsible for the safety of young girls who must brave the station's perils. To good young girls she is a protecting mother, keeping them under her eye and seeing to it that they come to no harm while waiting for trains or for friends into whose charge they are to be placed. But Matron Hunter has no patience with "flirtatious" young girls and she is quick to let them know it. Even less patience has Mrs. Hunter with men of the mashing variety, but these she commends to the watchful attention of the station guards and the police. And she is untiringly vigilant in the performance of her task.

"Flirting girls" and mashing men come here because the Union Station is open to the public," said Matron Hunter the other day. "It is very difficult to keep them away. The station is a convenient meeting place, and it seems to have come into great favor with spooning couples, but we shall discourage this practice in every way possible. A very close watch is kept and we shall not permit the sta-

tion to be used wrongfully as a place for men and women to meet by appointment. This means ceaseless vigilance, but the work will be thoroughly done. There are occasions, of course, where young men meet young women here in a perfectly proper way, and it is a part of the purpose of the Union Station to afford every accommodation that will enable women to travel alone in comfort and safety. This very fact, however, makes it necessary to suppress the mashing man and the flirting girl, and we hope to reduce this evil to a minimum. Every station official is alert to prevent the station being used as a place of meeting by such men and women, and the strictest measures will be enforced. The practice must be stopped."

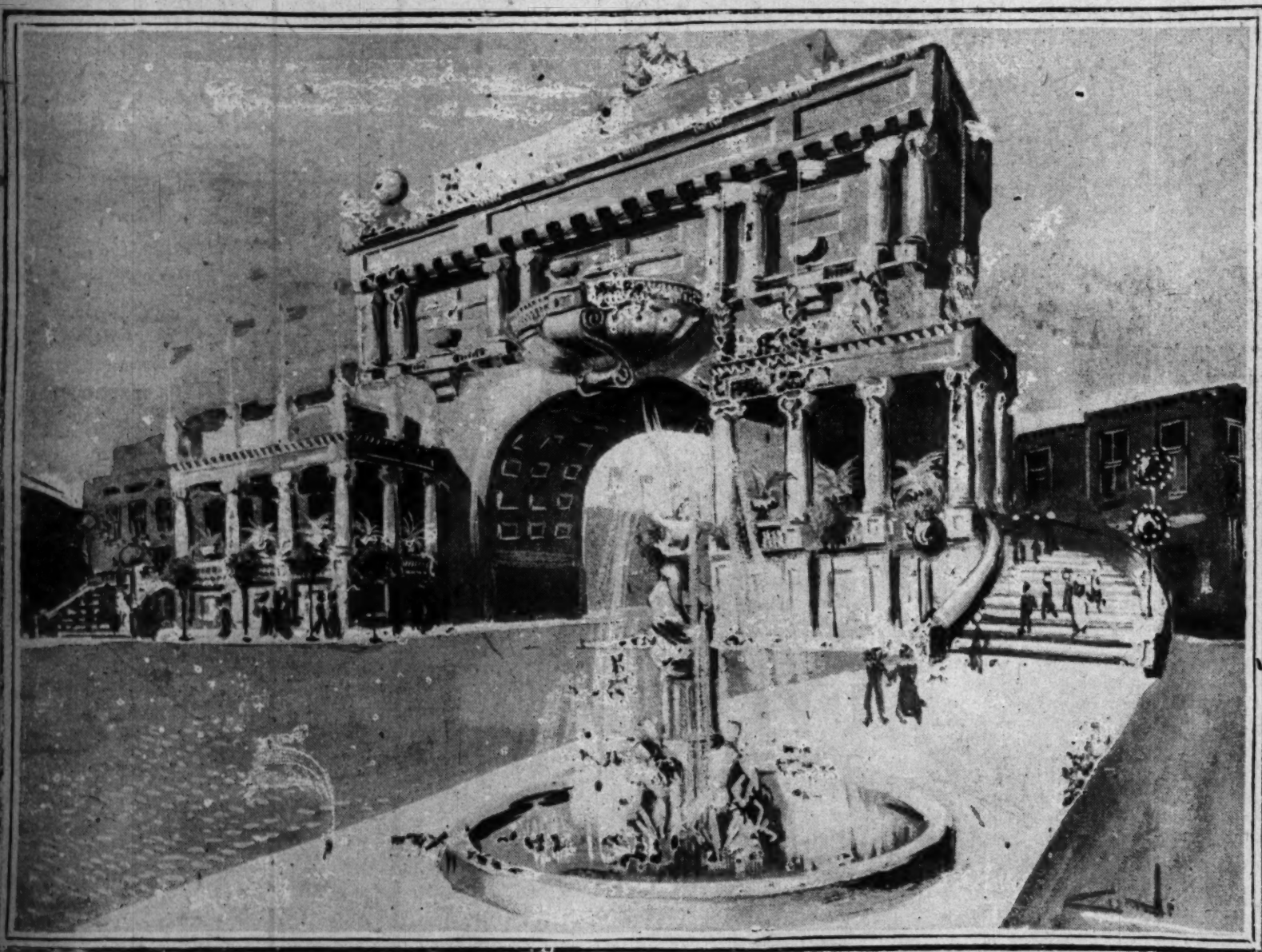
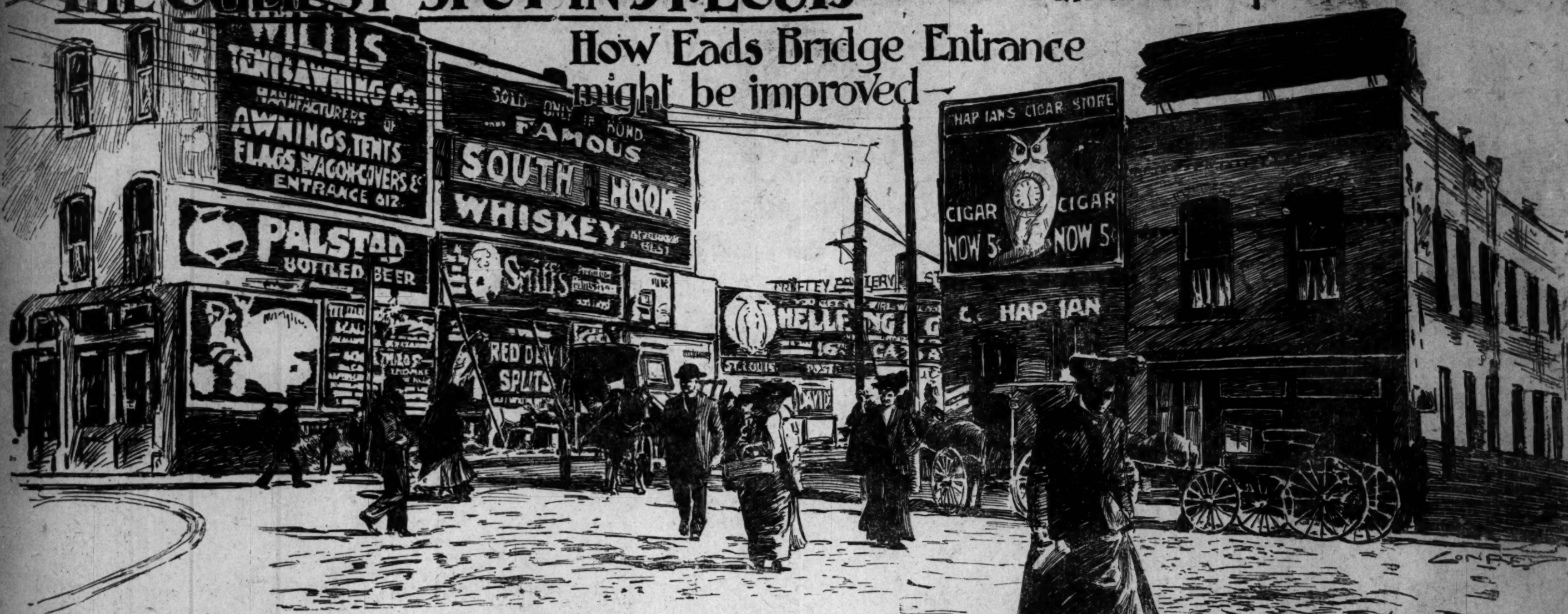
Thus it is that Matron Hunter and the station officials stand arrayed against a remarkable invasion, with "lovers' nook" right on the firing line of the advanced outpost. It's an interesting war, and likely to become more so during the World's Fair period. Flirting at the city's gates is under the ban. It must cease if the dignity of the World's Fair city is to be fully maintained.

R. S.



what to do before the fair THE UGLIEST SPOT IN ST. LOUIS and one of the most frequented—

How Eads Bridge Entrance might be improved—



HOW AN ARCH OF STAFF WOULD IMPROVE THE EADS BRIDGE ENTRANCE

THE popular contribution of ideas to the Post-Dispatch department of suggestions for the improvement of St. Louis in preparation for the Fair shows the vitality of public interest in this important duty. Among the letters received was the following:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
"My attention was called to a space you have in your paper for suggestions as how to improve your city before the World's Fair is opened. I call your attention to our great bridge, the entrance to which is a disgrace to our city, and think that the bridge people ought to remedy it. They can do so by building a handsome gateway on Third street."

"VINEGAR HILL."

This suggestion is distinctly practical. The improvement which it recommends is a necessity if one of the great show places of St.

Louis is to present a creditable appearance to World's Fair visitors.

AT THE present moment the entrance to the Eads bridge is, spectacularly, an eyesore to the public. It is permitted to exist during the World's Fair period it will be a source of astonishment as well as acute disappointment to all World's Fair sightseers. They will marvel that a World's Fair city has been content to present such a squalid picture to its guests.

The Eads bridge and the levee front of St. Louis will be visited by hundreds of thousands throughout the World's Fair period. The former is conceded to be one of the world's greatest engineering triumphs. The details of its construction, the difficulties overcome, the final success attained, are facts as familiar to intelligent Europeans as to the people of this country. The structure thus world-renowned is as beautiful as it is massive, practical and useful.

The river front of St. Louis, the historic levee and all the characteristic surroundings, are regarded as among the most interesting sights of the city. Around them cluster the richest traditions of St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi valley. Their picturesque has been celebrated in song and story. The locality is so famous that no visitor to the World's Fair will think of leaving St. Louis until the levee front has been visited. This means a steady stream of sightseers will

be flowing to the riverside during the six months of the World's Fair duration.

The Eads bridge must of necessity constitute the focal point of interest for these armies of sightseers. They will want to inspect the bridge itself, and from its top they will obtain a satisfying view of the Mississippi and its western and eastern shores, the steamboat life of the river front of St. Louis, the panoramic effect of a most notable picture. This is a certainty of the World's Fair period.

What will these visitors think of St. Louis if they encounter the Eads bridge entrance in its present aspect?

Civic pride shudders at the thought.

One stumbles upon the bridge entrance almost before realizing that it is anywhere near at hand. The approach towards its opening at Third and Washington avenue is depressingly commonplace. A mean little row of cheap one and two-story shacks flanks either side. The fronts of these shacks are covered with glaring signboards advertising wares of various kinds. It is as if one were suddenly leaving the prosperous and progressive section of a big city behind and plunging into its poverty-stricken regions. There are important business interests represented in the near vicinity, but they do not figure in the picture of the Eads bridge entrance from the town side. All that the visitor sees is this flanking group of dingy little antiquated village houses huddled against one another in their tardiness of sign front. The general effect is that of gaudy sign-

boards, similar to the atmosphere of a line of sidewalk "freak museum" tents skirting the edge of a stately amphitheater.

It should be the most beautiful.

This can be easily and speedily done.

The natural advantages of the approach to the Eads bridge are great, leading themselves to the work of improvement along the lines of beauty with exceptional aptitude. There is a broad open space constituting the central approach, this space narrowing towards the bridge entrance with a natural grace of contour irresistibly tempting to the artistic eye.

The method by which to embellish this spot to the proper World's Fair standard is obvious at the first glance.

A beautiful and dignified arch, framing in the perspective of the Eads bridge as it reaches out to span the Mississippi river, should be erected at the exact point where the natural approach combines with the bridge vista. The picture fairly calls aloud for such a framing.

Out at the World's Fair grounds skillful workers have shown what can be done with staff in imitation of enduring stone and marble. The most impressive effects are possible. New York City has already led the way in the construction of such an arch as should frame in the Eads bridge entrance during the World's Fair period, the Dewey triumphal arch having been a delight to lovers of the beautiful even though only a temporary adornment.

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A BEAUTIFUL Arch of Staff, the World's Fair Building Material, Could Be Erected in Thirty Days and Would Make an Impressive Frame for What Is Naturally a Striking Picture—Work Should Be Begun at Once.

A stately bridge entrance arch, made of staff such as has been used on the World's Fair buildings, could be erected within a month's time. Its cost would be insignificant. Its public value in transforming the ugliest spot in St. Louis into one of the most beautiful would be almost incalculable.

This great staff arch could be so designed as to eliminate from the bridge entrance picture the cheap little shanties and glaring signs that now disfigure the scene. The visitor, moving eastward toward the bridge, would emerge into the great open space just below Fourth street and Washington avenue. The first thing to meet his eye would be a splendid white triumphal arch rising from an advantageous spot well out from the point where

the Eads bridge terminates on the city streets. This arch would literally constitute the beautiful frame of a most attractive picture. From within its encircling sweep the first span of one of the world's greatest bridges would spring out above the world's greatest river. The sky and the open air into which it extended would furnish a fine "atmosphere" for such a picture. The impression produced upon the mind would be that of sincere beauty. The approach to the bridge would become a delight, artistically, where now it is grievous to the soul. The great entrance arch, modeled, say, after the Arc du Triomphe in Paris, would exert its esthetic influence over the entire scene.

And passing under its imposing height, World's Fair visitors would then proceed

outward upon the Eads bridge proper, until, from its great middle span, they obtained that view of the river front of St. Louis which has no parallel in all the world. There would have been no discord in the experience, such as is now inevitable. The credit of St. Louis would not have suffered by the initial impression of the bridge entrance. The fame of the picture as a whole would be spread broadcast over the world.

The Eads bridge entrance arch could be an accomplished fact within a month's time ugliest spot in St. Louis would then become one of the most attractive. The suggestion is one that should be acted upon if all our talk about the city beautiful for the World's Fair is not mere idle talk and nothing more.

D. R.

Walter Rothschild Owns a Private "Zoo"

FOR something like 100 years the Rothschilds have been occupied in acquiring and holding the leading position in the world of finance, and today the family is not content with the sole distinction of belonging to so wealthy and powerful a family, and would earn for it other honors.

Walter Rothschild, M. P., for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, and only son of Lord Rothschild, like his father and other male relatives, employs part of his time attending to his financial business in the city, but his real direction. Since he was a boy at school Mr. Rothschild has made zoological science his hobby, and so assiduously has he pursued his studies of natural history that today he is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on the subject in the country.

Furthermore, he possesses what is probably the finest private zoological garden and museum in the world, and on these he spends some £10,000 a year.

Walter Rothschild is the first member of the famous family to distinguish himself in the domain of science. It is true that his wealth has enabled him to indulge in his hobby of building up a private zoo and natural history museum to an extent which would have been impossible with a poorer man. But it is safe to affirm that had Mr. Rothschild been under the necessity of earning out a name for himself, as the saying goes, he would easily have succeeded; for he is not only a collector of animals, birds and insects, but a scientist who has made some valuable discoveries in his studies of zoology.

Mr. Rothschild has written several standard works and numerous articles on the subject of natural history, while since 1889 he has been a trustee of the British Museum. The high esteem in which his knowledge is held by naturalists in other countries may be judged from the fact that some time ago Mr. Rothschild was asked to contribute articles to an encyclopedia of natural history which was brought out in Germany. His collection of animals,

birds and insects at his private "zoo" is estimated as being worth a million of money. He spares no expense whatever to secure a rare specimen, and he has agents in practically every part of the world searching for little known or unknown animals, both dead and alive, for his own collection, as well as on behalf of various zoological societies in which he is interested. The dead specimens are kept in museums, while those which are alive are confined on the same plan as that adopted by the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. The collection of living animals in the cages at Tring Park includes all sorts and conditions, from the smallest to the largest. Mr. Rothschild has also turned out several Australian kangaroos in his park, as well as a number of zebras. A year or so ago he created no small sensation by using a team of zebras instead of horses. It is probable, however, that he has since disposed of his team, for one no longer seems to be driving it around and about Tring.

Mr. Rothschild's favorite pets, and at Tring Park can be seen a wonderful collection of these from all parts of the world. Not only does he employ agents to find birds when business takes him to the city, Mr. Rothschild is to be seen about midday striding through Leadenhall Market, carefully examining the various birds exhibited in the hope of finding some rare specimens to add to his collection. It is extremely doubtful if the salesmen recognize in the quiet, bearded gentleman who politely inquires the price of a certain bird a member of the Rothschild family. But they do recognize that he does know something about birds if they attempt to fix an exorbitant price, thinking that it will be paid on account of ignorance of the true value. Like the majority of people, Mr. Rothschild hates to be "done," although at the same time he is quite willing to pay handsomely for any unique bird or animal which is brought under his notice, as dealers from whom he has purchased from time to time are well aware.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of Mr. Rothschild's "zoo" is his superb collection of insects. These are kept in big mahogany cabinets, each of which cost £10 and contains interchangeable drawers. A staff of curators is constantly employed in arranging the insects and making room for additions. The value of this collection is estimated at £15,000. In this particular branch of his hobby Mr. Rothschild has been greatly assisted by his younger brother, the Hon. Charles Rothschild, who is very much interested in entomology. Charles Rothschild's pet hobby is that of collecting fleas, and at the Tring Park museum are to be seen cabinets containing over 10,000 specimens of the "uncomfortable insects" of all forms and sizes, gathered from nearly every corner of the world. Every mammal and bird is said to have a particular kind of a flea, and very many have several different kinds. The cat flea, for example, is different from the dog flea, and each in turn is different from the "Pulex irritans," the scientist's pet name for the flea which is such a source of trouble to human beings. This collection of fleas is probably the most complete of its kind; but there is one flea missing which Charles Rothschild most covets, and that is the flea of the Arctic fox.

Only two perfect specimens are known to exist in collections, and with a view to finding a third Mr. Rothschild two years ago commissioned the captain of the Porcupine, an Arctic trawler, to hunt for the specimens. But the captain evidently returned home, for in August last Mr. Rothschild offered a reward of £100 for an Arctic fox flea—a reward which the writer believes has yet to be earned. The flea at Tring Park, like the other inmates of the "zoo," have been collected through agents, and whenever an expedition is about to start for a protracted journey through a foreign land Mr. Rothschild usually engages one of the party to collect specimens of the insects from any species of mammal or bird encountered. He supplies phials, chloroform and labels, and the specimens reach Tring labeled with the name of the creature on which they were found. They are then classified, hermetically sealed and packed away in their glass cases.

FROM THE CHURCH CHOIR TO THE STAGE

IOWA SOCIETY BELLES GOING ON THE ROAD IN LIGHT OPERA. WHAT THEIR FRIENDS SAY.



FRANK MICHAELS.
CENTRAL CHURCH.



FRED EVANS.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



JESSIE RIDER.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



RUTH QUIMBY.
METHODIST CHURCH.



ALFRED G. ROBYN.
OF ST. LOUIS.
WHOSE "BEANS AND BUTTONS"
THE DES MOINES GIRLS
WILL PRESENT.



LURLINE LOGAN.
UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

Social and Religious Circles Are Much Wrought Up Over the Announced Change, But the Singers Are in Training for Their New Life—A Robyn Operetta Will Be One of Their First Productions.

SWEET-VOICED church-choir singers in opera constitute one of the attractions that will be offered to the amusement public during the season of 1904-5. They hail from Des Moines, Ia., and have already organized and are in training for their new venture. From the choir lofts of five churches they come, and great is the dismay caused by their flight to the footlights. But it is the firm conviction of the singers that their gifts place them in the operatic class and that fame and fortune wait them in the new field. All Des Moines is excited by the news and the "church choir opera company" is the talk of the day. Meantime the company itself is hard at work preparing to "take the road." Its members are determined to win operatic renown. One of their first operetta productions will be "Beans and Buttons" by Alfred G. Robyn of St. Louis.

AN OPERA company, the principals of which are leading soloists in Des Moines, Ia., churches, will be sent upon the road next fall. From wearing ritualistic robes the singers will turn to doublet, hose, toga and even, it is whispered, to tights, if necessary. The principals of the operatic company are as follows:

Miss Lurline Logan, soprano of the University Church of Christ.

Miss Jessie Rider, contralto of First Baptist Church.

Miss Ruth Quimby, pianist of Methodist Church.

Mr. Fred Evans, bass of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Mr. Frank Michaels, tenor of Central Christian Church. The company will be under the direction of the best-known impresario in Iowa, Dean Frederic Howard of the Drake University and choir-master and leading soloist in the Central Christian Church.

The opera company will present "Faust," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Martha" and a repertoire of light operettas, of which the first one selected is the work of Alfred Robyn of St. Louis, "Beans and Buttons."

When the news of the organization of the Howard operatic troupe was first made known there was great consternation in church circles. Five of the largest churches of Des Moines are affected and will lose their leading singers. A number of the chorus-singers of the churches are candidates for the chorus in the opera company, and by the time the season is opened Des Moines churches will go begging for choir singers; they will all be on the operatic stage, emulating the example of "The Bostonians."

For it is this famous aggregation that Dean Howard is planning to rival. When the Bostonians were organized

they drew upon the leading Boston churches for their members. Barnabee, MacDonald, Marie Stone, Adelaide Phillips and other of the famous original "Bostonians" went on the stage from leading Boston churches. The success of the "Bostonians" has caused Dean Howard to send out the Des Moines company, in the hope that his troupe may rival the famous Barnabee-MacDonald aggregation.

Considering his material the hopes are not extravagant. Dean Howard is the leading baritone soloist in the state or West. He has been, dean of the musical department of Drake University and soloist and choir-master of the Central Christian Church for many years. He has built up the Drake Music Conservatory until today there are 211 pupils enrolled. He conducts the leading school of music in the state and is a valuable worker in the Christian church. His musical successes in New York before he came to Des Moines prove him as successful on the concert stage as he has been here in the church choir.

The five soloists selected by Dean Howard are the favorites of the largest Des Moines churches. That they are going has caused consternation to five pastors: Dr. Breddon, Dr. Hagerman, Dr. Medberry, Dr. Walker and Dr. Hodgson. Just who can be secured for the choir it is impossible now to say. The church workers are dismayed.

It is the intention of the operatic troupe to put on high-class opera for the most part, with opera bouffe occasionally, but comic opera seldom. However, it will have to cater to public demands to some extent and comic opera may be included in the regular repertoire in the near future. Whether the church singers will appear in regular comic opera costumes is causing much comment in church circles.

Under Dean Howard's direction the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Pinafore," was given in the Drake Auditorium by choir singers of the Central and University Christian Churches, for the benefit of a department of one of the churches. The songs, dances and marches were given by

the church people, with all the éclat of professionals. Tickets for the performance sold at \$2 and \$3 and were bought by the church members who attended and enjoyed themselves hugely.

The cast of characters for the "Pinafore" production was as follows:

Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., Winworth Williams.

Capt. Corcoran, commanding H. M. S. Pinafore, Frederic Evans.

Ralph Rackstraw, able seaman, Frank Michaels.

Dick Deadeye, able seaman, John Clark.

Billy Bobstay, boatswain's mate, Frank Prunty.

Bob Bocket, carpenter's mate, Blaine Nicholas.

Tom Tucker, midshipmite, William Downing.

Josephine, the captain's daughter, Margaret Moss.

Hebe, Sir Joseph's first cousin, Bertha Day.

Little Buttercup, a Portsmouth Bumbacc woman, Mabel Moss.

First Lord's sisters, his cousins, his aunts, sailors, marines, etc.

Women—Alma Wright, Chrystal Jackman, Beulah Hauser, Fawn Hauser, Margaret Elliot, Catherine Clement, Pearl Plummer, Ava Gant, Vivian Pike, Jeannette Grace, Bertha Day, Myrtle Youtz, Mary Jones, Mabel Oxley, Maude Merriman, Hazel Kirk, Neola McColl, Bessie Snyder, Nellie Murphy, Pearl Cooper, Goldie Wright, Mary Coddington, Ruth Klein, Adelle Goodman, Bessie Crawford, Edith Robinson, Hazel Granger, Margaret Moss, Louise Seance, Edith Reed, Doris Shoen, Grace Waers, Ruth Quimby, Katherine Moss, Ora Daniels, Ethel Douders, Virginia Hartley, Mabel Moss, Jessie Schrimplin, Fern Sprague, Mary French, Cora Breeden, Harriet Delano, Grace Hauser.

Men—J. F. Nugent, Don McCully, Homer Beauchamp, M. E. Harlan, Frank N. Ralston, J. L. Cooper, Frank Michael, Harry Bausher, Henry O. Brown, Roscoe Barkley, Evald B. Hartsook, Madison Warder, John E. Clark, Frank Prunty, Vin J. Newton, F. G. Frazier, F. B. Cooper, L. H. Webb, E. E. Posten, Winworth Williams, Blaine Nicholas, Frederic Evans, Frank Miller, George W. Newsome, Ross Elliott, Cornelius Randall, William Downing, Bert McKee, Frank McRae.

REMARKABLE CASES OF "LOST IDENTITY"—STRANGE PSYCHICAL MALADY OF MODERN LIFE

WHAT are the causes of apparently healthy persons suddenly losing their identity? was a question which a celebrated English brain specialist dealt with recently in the hope that the results of his researches and his advice might prove of benefit to the public.

The physician recalled some remarkable cases of what are known as "psychical changes" which have recently come to his notice, including the experience of a gentleman who a few days ago entered the Record office in Chancery lane and announced to an astonished official that "he did not know who he was, as he had lost his memory."

Another case was that of a young lady who wandered from her home at Clacton to Finsbury, a distance of 20 miles, and furnished to the police at the latter place a name which she "thought" to be her father's. A telegram, however, sent to that address was returned "unknown."

A third illustration of these curious psychological phenomena was that of a clergyman who, after withdrawing from his bank a substantial sum of money with which to complete the purchase of a piece of land entered a tramway car. From that

moment his mind became a blank, and he wandered 500 miles to a large town, where with the money he bought a stationer's shop and erected a sign bearing the name of "Brown."

After six weeks a customer entered, and, addressing the man behind the counter as Brown, proceeded to purchase some small articles of stationery. The proprietor replied that his name was not Brown, but Bourne, and that he knew nothing about the business.

"The man had suddenly awakened from

his prolonged lapse of memory," added the physician.

No less remarkable was the case of a London man who traveled to Leeds to fill a situation which he had been very anxious to obtain. He had a brief and satisfactory interview with his employer, and then went to look for lodgings. The next thing he remembered was being in a train at Grantham on his way back to London.

The strange feature of this case was that the unconscious man had carefully and accurately rehearsed his luggage for the address he had previously occupied in London.

"As a matter of fact," explained the physician, "these persons behave in quite a rational way, although they are really unconscious all the time. They spend money carefully, and eat and sleep with their customary regularity. They are but partly mentally deficient."

"The brain is commonly regarded as a single organ. It is in reality a collection of parts, different and distinct, but closely related to each other, and connected with

every portion of the body by nerves. In non-technical phraseology, certain of these cerebral subdivisions become impaired where cases of 'lost identity' occur."

"In cases where the sight of a printed word fails to revive memory, the disease is known as 'word blindness,' and instances when a word spoken is not appreciated, but the same word written stimulates the memory, are known as 'word deafness.' The latter patients are unable to utter a sound, and yet can write very intelligent letters. The auditory word-center of the

brain refuses to act."

"Again, there are cases where people are not capable of either speaking or writing the words which they nevertheless remember. Hence the large number of lost persons who cannot furnish the authorities with their own names."

"Very common are the cases where persons forget events that have just occurred and yet retain excellent impressions of things that happened years ago and impart knowledge which was acquired in their childhood and had long been forgotten."

One man who was professionally treated could not remember his own name, but could recite whole chapters of the Bible.

"The development of many of these cases could be checked," proceeded the doctor, "if their friends sought timely advice. Memory is regulated by the amount of attention which a person is able to give to the subject to be remembered. This power of attention is greatly diminished by disease. An ill-nourished body implies an ill-nourished brain. Malnutrition is a frequent cause of brain failure and consequent loss of identity."

"Various fevers, influenza, and all kinds of mental shock and blows upon the head may have these unfortunate results. Overwork, especially when accompanied by business worries or domestic anxiety, is a factor to be reckoned with. But, above all, the persons most liable to sudden loss of identity are those of an epileptic tendency, although it is difficult to recognize a protracted lapse of memory with this cause."

No fewer than 31,000 persons are "lost" in London every year, and Scotland Yard has been called upon to deal with as many as 250 such cases in the course of a year.

PLOTTERS AGAINST RUSSIA AT WORK IN NEW YORK

AMONG the Russian Jews in New York are several circles of the General Jewish Workmen's League of Russia and Poland, generally known as the Bund, and since the beginning of the war in the Orient they have shown renewed interest in revolutionary projects in Russia.

Often a letter from Russia sent by a friend of the writer to a friend in New York who is not down in the black list of the Russian police first tells the story of the arrest and imprisonment or exile of

some revolutionist. Then the news is spread and the friends and relatives of the prisoner at once begin to make up a fund to help get him out of jail, or out of Siberia.

Sometimes the American branches of the Bund carry on this work. Again the American relatives and personal friends of the arrested man take the matter into their own hands and themselves raise money to send to Russia for his aid.

When a Russian revolutionist is imprisoned or executed, his family is often provided for by money raised in America among the orthodox and the business

classes of the Jewish people against their ideals and their methods of work.

Many orthodox Jews look upon the Bundists with hate and fear. They believe that if left alone the orthodox and the business classes would in time prove by their peacefulness and industry and devotion to the fatherland that they are desirable subjects, and would obtain their rights and secure respite from persecution. They see the results of their peaceful methods of life destroyed by the Bundists' bold work.

They know that it is the Russian men

that are attracted to the ranks of the revolutionists, and they send their young men out of the country, to America, rather than have them fall under the influence of the Bund. But these sons often find in the East Side of New York the Bund actively and zealously at work, and many an orthodox son of an old family escapes revolutionary ideas in far away Russia, only to be inoculated with them in the cafes and meeting halls of the New York Ghetto. Therefore the present activity of the revolutionists has not failed to arouse protest from conservative East Siders.

They know that it is the Russian men



MORMON PRESIDENT SMITH, His FIVE WIVES and DOZENS of CHILDREN



The Father of This Large and Interesting Family, Who Is Also the Head of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, Defies the Law of the Land and Upholds Mormonism—His Testimony Before the Senate Commission Has Shocked Christian Sentiment the World Over.



JOSEPH F. SMITH, president of the Mormon Church, has, by his testimony before the Senate commission in Washington, revealed to the Christian world the truth that polygamy still exists in Utah. Himself the possessor

of five wives and the father of 42 children, he stands as the defender of polygamy, refusing to obey the law forbidding polygamous cohabitation and defending his course with all the vigor possible to the teachings of the faith under which he lives.

Until President Smith's astonishing evidence was published the outside world had no realization of the condition of affairs among the people of whom he is the priestly and secular head. But now all Christendom is brought face to face with unabashed polygamy and Christian sentiment has been aroused to indignant protest. The Mormon Church has ignored the law of the land. Its president boldly declares that he, personally, will continue to defy that law in the matter of polygamous cohabitation with the women whom he calls his wives, announcing that he is prepared to pay the penalty of such disobedience. Politically, all the influence of Mormonism is brought to bear in its own defense, the Mormon Church dictating the actions of its representatives in the American Congress whose nomination and election it controls, and in every way possible exercising its power to perpetuate Mor-

monism in despite of the American government and people.

THESE facts, brought out in startling relief by the testimony of President Smith of the Mormon Church, have stirred American public sentiment to its depth. Until now they have been known only to those who lived in Salt Lake City and were familiar with the truth that the law forbidding polygamous practices was a dead letter. But now they are attested to in the open by the head and front of Mormonism, and a Christian nation confronts a new and ominous problem first created by the original Joseph Smith of Mormonism.

PRAYERS THROWN AT THIS JAPANESE IDOL

ALONG the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centers one of the most curious worship in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appears to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for a while and wait for a worshiper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of the paper. The wad he then chews up into a ball and buries it at the feet of the idol. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Such a mode of prayer is even more curious than the praying wheels of the Buddhists, who set the wheel revolving and reel off prayers by machinery. As John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, says: "One sees, of course, numberless strange rites connected with religion in traveling about the world, but Japan is the only land I have ever visited where devils serve as targets for malicious prayers."

The village council of Arsen (Switzerland) have struck upon a novel way of selecting a school teacher. They first examined the candidates as to their physical stature and strength. Then they invited them all to supper, where the candidates had to show their social qualifications, in conversation, recitations and songs. The best entertainer was elected.

FLOWERS THAT PREY ON INSECTS

PROBABLY in some respects the most surprising results of late entomological exploration is the discovery of semibliss of orchidaceous flowers endowed with animal life and a voracious, carnivorous appetite, that seize and incalculably devour insect vegetarians which, allured by their form and color, incautiously alight upon them.

These flower insects belong to the curious family Mantidae, of which we have well-known member of our southern states, *Phasmomantis carolina*, commonly called "praying mantis," though if the first part of the name were spelled with an "e" instead of an "a" it would be far more appropriate, since no known insect is more bloodthirsty and destructive of smaller and weaker individuals belonging to its class. Its form is characteristic of its predatory habits.

The mantis is really a four-legged insect, for the fore limbs are so modified that they cannot under any circumstances be used in walking, and are no more properly termed legs than would be the arms of men or the wings of birds. They are, in fact, the natural weapons of the insect, and are used for nothing else than fighting and for capturing prey.

An insect discovered by Wood Mason masquerades sometimes as a pink and at other times as a white orchid. The whole flower insect is either conspicuously white or of a resplendent pink color, and both in color and form perfectly imitates a flower. The lower or apparently anterior petal of the orchidaceous blossom, the labellum, often of a very curious shape, is represented by the abdomen of the insect, while the parts which might be taken, regarding it as an insect, for its wings, are actually the femora of the two pairs of posterior limbs, so greatly expanded, flattened, and shaped in such manner as to represent the remaining petals of the flower.

As the mantis rests, head downward, amid the stems and leaves of a plant, the forelegs drawn in so that they cannot be seen, the thighs of the two hind ones radiating out on each side, and the thorax and abdomen raised at right angles to each other, the insect might easily at first sight deceive more discriminating entomologists than the honey suckers that settle upon it.

An allied species, exactly resembling a pine orchid, is mentioned by Dr. Wallace, on the authority of Sir Charles Dilke, as inhabiting Java. Its specialty is alluring and capturing butterflies. The expected guest having arrived, the seeming feast spread out for his delectation arises and devours him.

Prof. S. Kurz, while at Pagan, in lower Burma, saw what he supposed to be an orchid, of a species unfamiliar to him, but upon examination found it to be a mantis, of the genus *gonyus*. As is common with the habit of its kind when alighted upon a plant, it hung head downward, exposing the under surface to view, sometimes motionless and sometimes swaying gently like a flower touched by gentle zephyrs. A bright violet-blue dilation of the thorax, in front of which its forelegs, banded violet and black, extended like petals, simulated the corolla of a papilionaceous flower so perfectly as to deceive the eyes of a practiced botanist.

Brazilian birds, fly catchers, display a brilliantly colored crest easily mistaken for a flower cup. Insects, attracted by what appears to be a freshly opened blossom, furnish the birds with food. An Asiatic lizard is entirely colored like the surface of the desert plains where it lives, except at each angle of the mouth blooms a brilliant red folding of the flesh, exactly resembling a little flower that grows in the sand. Insects lured by the seeming flower are inconspicuously dissipated when they settle upon it.

HOLY IMAGES CARRIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

WHEN the burly Russian soldiers face the nervy little fighters of Japan in combat a number of holy images carried into the field by crack regiments will spur them on to do their best for "Holy Russia." The most sacred image in the empire is on the way to the far East, and each detachment as it went to the front carried an ancient banner, many of which had been borne to battle by the imperial heroes of the Russian army service.

Press dispatches a few days ago told of the ceremony in which the Czar entrusted to a regiment the care of the sacred ikon, purporting to bear a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius. This has been kept at the Troitzko monastery in Moscow for many years.

It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones. A most remarkable history attaches to the symbol, for it was sent into battle with Alexis, Peter the Great and Alexander I on all their campaigns. All of the battles in which this sacred ikon was carried are enumerated upon a silver tablet. It is needless to say that it will be defended to the last by the Czar's forces.

The carrying into battle of battle flags by Russian troops is one of the many ancient customs still in vogue in the empire. They are gorgeous affairs, richly decorated with embroidery, and each bears a picture of the patron saint of the particular territorial district of the corps. They are regarded as doubly sacred by the Russian soldiers, inasmuch as they not only form a rallying point, but ever held before the eyes of the troops a symbol of the religion of the country.

By the falling of a live wire at St. Croix, in the Swiss canton of Valais, 400,000 bees have been electrocuted.

testified that he supports five separate establishments in Utah, a wife at the head of each house. In addition to being president of the Mormon Church, he is also president of the Zion Co-operative Association, a great mercantile corporation of Mormonism; a director of the Union Pacific railroad and on the board of most of the important banks of Salt Lake City. His annual income, he states, is \$75,000, and the cost of his five separate establishments, five wives and 42 children, is \$20,000 a year. He can afford the practice of polygamy—and he brazenly tells the United States government, through its senators, that he is resolved to continue the Mormon-sanctioned life of polygamous cohabitation, despite all laws to the contrary. And the further facts brought out prove that the full political power of the Mormon Church supports Smith in this defiance of anti-polygamy sentiment and legislation.

To the ordinary man it might seem, whimsically speaking, that the husband of five wives and father of 42 children, burdened with the task of maintaining five separate homes, was already paying a rather severe penalty for his polygamous practices. But your Mormon does not regard the matter in this light. President Smith's plural wives and numerous children are taken as attesting to his faithfulness as a Mormon disciple. It may even be that they are thought to have their advantage from an economic point of view. Not infrequently it is the case that a young and able-bodied wife relieves a husband's elder helpmate by assuming the heavier work of the latter's household. In the case of scores of children, the situation is not so terrifying as it might seem. The many daughters can be so married off as to strengthen the father's influence in matters of church and state. Scores of sons growing into manhood are, presumably, that many props upon which the father may lean in his declining years. In the case of the president of the Mormon Church, these sons may be placed in positions of power and profit as they arrive at maturity. As for the cost of big plural families—well, the Mormon Church is one of the world's wealthiest organizations, and the Mormon who is so devoted as to father 14 or a hundred children or more is also likely to be of such value to his church as to share prominently in the apportionments of the fold. A devoted Mormon finds in all of this hood that the best form of Mormon insurance against want in one's old age is to have plenty of children to take up the burden of life and, incidentally, to thrust their money and stronger fingers into the "pie" of Mormonism as age as provided for the sustenance of the faithful.

At any rate, President Smith's testimony before the Senate commission proves that Mormon adherents to the doctrines taught by the founders of the faith are as vital as ever. The president of the Mormon Church of today has thrown down the gauntlet to all Christendom, exactly as did Joseph Smith the first and Brigham Young at the time of the earliest teachings of Mormonism. It is little wonder that the Christian sentiment of this country is shocked by such revelations.

NEW and STRANGE THINGS in and about ST. LOUIS

St. Louisans May Soon Order a Fish Dinner at This Aquarium Cafe



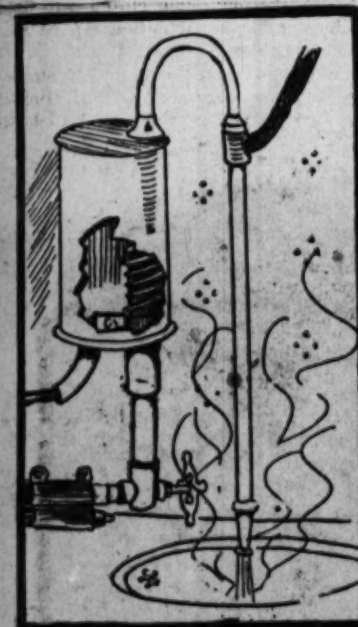
HERE is a strikingly up-to-date cafe filled with water and containing live fish. You can take a drink at the bar and then, if you desire a fish as one feature of the meal to follow, you select the live specimen swimming in the tank before your eyes. It is immediately taken out and cooked for you, thus insuring its freshness and, besides, gaining the piquant flavor due to a new experience which is always relished by progressive folk.

Cocoon Was Sent

Through the Mail
A LETTER CARRIER in the Louisville (Ky.) postoffice was surprised to find among the mail matter, ready for his distribution a few days ago, a large cocoon in all its natural hairy coverings. He thought at first that some one was trying to play a joke on him, but upon looking closely discovered that the cocoon was duly stamped, postmarked and addressed to a young woman on his regular route. It had been sent from a Florida town and bore 15-cent stamps to cover postage. At one spot the hair had been carefully scraped off, revealing a smooth surface on which the address was written in ink. The unique mail parcel was promptly delivered to the young woman, and she later told the postman that it had lost nothing of its flavor by reason of its odd method of transmission.

Electrical Water Heater

WATER-HEATERS are ever in demand, and the simpler and more effective, with due regard for the saving of time, the more are they sought. For this reason a newly patented electrical heater will doubtless find favor in St. Louis. Near the faucet is introduced, in lieu of the usual plain pipe, a specially constructed



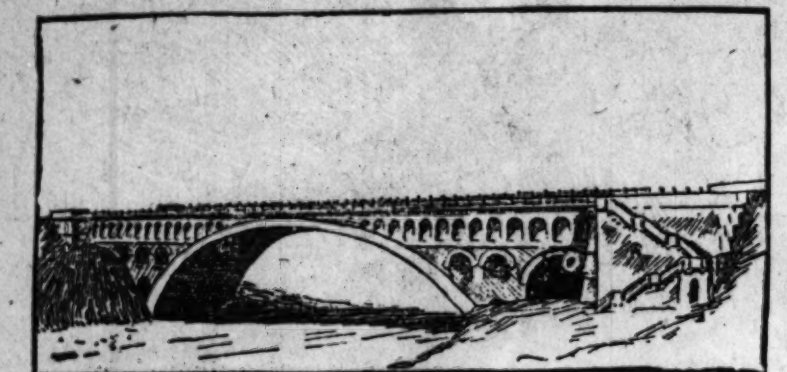
section of pipe adapted to be heated by an electric current conveyed to it by insulated wires. When warm water is desired it is but necessary to turn on the current and the water at the same time, when the water, rushing through the electrically heated pipe, is warmed. Cold water is obtained by simply throwing the electrical switch out of circuit.

London's Amazing Treasure-Hunting Craze



YOU may be inclined to regard the accompanying illustration as a far-fetched cartoon, but it comes nearer picturing a scene from real life and shows Londoners digging for treasure in their city streets. This remarkable phase of London life is due to the action of certain enterprising London newspapers in burying me-

This Stone Arch Puzzles Engineers.



ST. LOUIS engineers are much interested in a stone arch bridge with a clear span of 235 feet, which is now in process of construction at Plauen, in Saxony. The span of the new bridge is 75 feet greater than that of the Cabin John arch, and is greater by about 15 feet than that of the recently completed Luxembourg bridge. The Plauen viaduct will, therefore,

be the longest stone arch ever constructed. Stated exactly, the new bridge has a span of 252 feet. It is constructed of stone masonry throughout, and the contract price is surprisingly low, it being only \$90,000 marks, or in round figures \$120,000. This very moderate cost is explained by the low cost of manual labor in Saxony and by availability close to the bridge site of excellent stone for masonry.

Mastodon Bones for the World's Fair

JOHN L. THOMAS of Woodville, Fla., would like to exhibit at the World's Fair a number of mastodon bones of which he is the happy possessor. One of these is a leg bone, thirty-two inches long, and another a thigh bone, four feet long. Mr. Thomas is very proud of his mastodon bones and feels sure they would be viewed with great interest by Fair visitors.

Six hundred and sixty men, women and boys, employed in the woolen factory of Mr. T. F. Taylor, at Batley, England, recently received \$5 each from Mr. Taylor as a reward for abstaining from tobacco for the past 12 months. A hundred and forty one men and boys and 59 women had kept the pledge which they were invited to take a year ago. As a result of the year's experiment, 40 of the men have decided to give up tobacco altogether.

A cycling statistician has drawn up a table of comparative costs of touring in various countries. The home tour works out considerably more expensive than the Continental tour, and of the home countries Scotland is dearer than England. France, Italy and Germany are all much on a level, from 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than Great Britain, and lowest of all in the list comes Belgium, a land much favored of the tourist by reason of the beauties of the Ardennes country.

The foreign population of the British Isles numbers 126,000. Germans hold first place in point of numbers, Russians second, French third.

Now Comes the Organ on Wheels

THE very latest thing in hand organs is mounted on a four-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse. Horse-drawn piano wagons mounted on two wheels, appeared two years ago. But while the men operating the organ were spared the task of actually hauling it about all day, they still had to walk all the way themselves.

The newest horse-drawn piano organ, on the other hand, has a seat in front, on which the two men that operate it can ride. In the field, at work, these two men are on their feet, one turning the crank and the other looking after the collections and leading the horse between stops, a lone the street; but when they make long jumps they can mount to the seat in front and drive along comfortably.

It really looks as though the next advance in the evolution of the hand organ must be one mounted on an automobile.

Collegians as Chair Boys at the World's Fair

M. P. J. CLARKSON, who holds the concession for roller chairs at the World's Fair, has written to the heads of 23 universities informing them that the services of 500 college boys are desired as chair pushers. He will give each boy 20 per cent of the earnings of their chairs. He calculates that a boy can make 20 cents an hour with a double chair and 33 1/3 cents an hour with a double chair. He prefers to employ college boys because he desires graceful and courteous service for his patrons. Thus it may be that the new college yell developed by the Fair will be: "Chair, sir? Chair, madam? Chair?" Mr. Clarkson hopes that his chair pushers will constitute an exclusively collegiate corps.

Eagles have been noticed flying at a height of 6000 feet, and stocks and buzzards at 3000 feet. A hawk will rise to the same height and so will crows. As a rule, however, birds do not fly at a greater height than 1000 feet.

In Japan the women arrange their hair in a manner so ingenious that a person can tell at once whether any woman whom he sees is a maiden who desires to get married, a widow who is incapable, or one who is willing to be consoled if the proper suitor presents himself. Young girls arrange the hair in front in the form of a fan or butterfly and adorn it with silver or colored ornaments, widows who are looking for second husbands fasten the

St. Louis Man Has Folding Ears

ALBERT BLATTNER of 2223 College avenue, St. Louis, has a pair of folding, disappearing ears which he is willing to match against any pair of ears in the world. He can fold his ears and stow them away in the side of his head with ease and grace. He does not have to wear ear-muffs. When the north wind doth blow he simply folds his ears and pushes them in, side, where it is snug and warm. When the cold abates or he gets indoors he gives the muscles on the side of his head a little jerk and they jump out right merrily. Mr. Blattner learned how to put his ears away by beginning early to practice the feat. When he was an infant his ears possessed irresistible attraction for him. He became convinced that there was something wrong with them. To the best of his belief the lobes were out of place. He occupied most of his waking moments stuffing them into the aural orifice and trying to make them stay there. He got as much solid satisfaction out of this as other babies get out of sucking their thumbs.

Many times his mother, as she bent over his cradle at his home in Switzerland and caught him pushing his ears into the side of his head, slapped his hands by way of impressing on his infantile mind that ears were not intended to be worn on the inside. But it did no good. He could not be made to let his ears alone.

When he got a little older and understood that poking his ears into the side of his head was a forbidden exercise he continued to do so furtively and to avoid detection he acquired the art of releasing them without using his hands. If his mother approached when his ears were inside he just twitched a muscle and they jumped out. The rabbits out of their burrows, and he had the laugh on his mother.

As he grew he gained in proficiency. As a boy he was the marvel of all the children because of his disappearing ears. They all tried to emulate him, but none of them could.

He grew up and became a soldier. He folded his ears and got them away in the presence of his comrades and they marvelled. It took a long time to get them out, but they were ready enough to declare that they could do it, too. Many of them tried it, but none succeeded. He traveled in France and England and then came to America. Everywhere he has been searched for another who can do the same trick with his ears, but he has never found one. He has lived in St. Louis 15 years and has found no person in this city who can duplicate the feat.

Now the World's Fair approaches and he promises to put his ears through their paces there and dare the denizens of all nations to produce a pair of ears as talented as his.

Mr. Blattner's ears are not small nor is the aural orifice unusually large. When he chooses to put his ears inside of his head he simply folds down the top of the lobe and folds it again over forward and with a deft twist plunges it into the side of his head and the trick is done. When he wants them to come out he gives his head a little quirk and they bob up as if they enjoyed the sport.

Mr. Blattner does not believe there is another person in the world with ears that can do what his can and he throws down the gauntlet this World's Fair year in the World's Fair city so that he may not be accused of not having given all a chance to enter their ears in the contest.

Done With a Typewriter

PEOPLE do not ordinarily look upon a typewriter as a means to artistic expression, and yet the picture shown here illustrates the fact that with patience and skill the various characters on an ordinary typewriter, may be soon combined to produce interesting and even life-like reproductions of actual objects. The picture was executed solely with the characters that appear on every machine.

If examined under a magnifying glass the various characters may be easily recognized. The artist was a Miss Foma Stacey, a stenographer, who, some years ago, seeing a prize offered by a phonographic paper, entered for the competition, and has since applied herself enthusiastically to the idea.

The characters principally used are the asterisk, quotation mark, brackets, hyphen.



full stop, and comma. Many of the letters are skillfully fitted in also, especially "O," "I," and "L," but numbers are seldom used. In order to make the drawings the paper used is frequently shifted and changed about.



hair at the back of the head by means of tortoise-shell pins, and widows who are resolved to remain forever faithful to their departed spouses cut the hair short and wear no ornament in it.

This Quaintly Picturesque Group Is Familiar to St. Louisans



THIS quaint and pretty group may be of the wealthiest merchants of the city and neighborhood and are generally accompanied by hosts of admiring children when seen almost any bright day in the West End residence section of St. Louis. The little girl is the daughter of one of the three who are seated in the dog and donkey in whose company she has been photographed. The three are vastly popular in their east park.

Automobile May for World's Fair Tours



ALL the Beanstalkers who are fortunate enough to own automobiles are coming to the St. Louis Fair in them. They figure that it will be cheaper than paying railroad fares and a lot more fun. The route has been laid out. Leaving Boston they will pass through all the principal cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago, and they expect that they will be joined by other tourists at all of these places, and by the time they reach St. Louis there will be enough of them to make a distinct sensation when they spin across the Eads bridge and up Washington avenue. The illustration shows the route they will follow.

Warlike Ballot Box for Veteran Voters



GEOGE H. FORSTON CAMP, Spanish-American War veteran, in Seattle, has a ballot box which is constructed of materials brought from places that were mentioned in every newspaper during the period of the war. It is in the regulation form of a cannon. The white or black balls are taken from a box beneath the muzzle and thrust into the mouth of the cannon, whence they slip through the barrel into a box in the rear.

The barrel itself is made of Cuban mahogany, taken from Morro Castle. It was brought to this country by T. B. Young, who was a soldier in one of the regular regiments in Cuba. The carriage is constructed of Philippine mahogany, which was taken from a door panel in one of the houses occupied by the Washington troops in Manila. It was brought across the Pacific by H. L. Collier, who was a corporal in the regiment.

of the boot or shoe. The flow of blacking is controlled by a valve easily operated by the use of the brush. As only the first three rows of bristles are used for applying the blacking the remainder of the brush is utilized in polishing the leather surface.

Auto Insurance Is the Newest Business

THE latest evolution of the business that seeks to protect humanity from loss by all the casualties flesh is heir to. If you own a motor car you can have your liability for accidents in running down pedestrians assumed by life insurance company at the stiff figure of \$5 per horsepower for a year. And for this your victims are insured up to \$5000 for a single person and \$10,000 for more than one, the company's liability ceasing at that figure for a single accident.

"Automobile liability policies," as they are called in the business, have only been in vogue now since last summer, but in spite of the high premium one of the two companies that started in writing them will issue no more auto policies for the reason that the numerous accidents caused by their policy holders proved them to be an unprofitable risk.

No risks are written for less than a 12-horsepower car, so that is costs just as much to insure a six horsepower automobile as it does one of 12.

Another rule of the company is that an automobilist who owns more than one car must have each one insured. The reason for this is that an unscrupulous owner of automobiles might cause an accident with a car that wasn't insured, and by juggling with its description make it appear that his injured car was the one responsible for the accident.

On the "automobile liability form" the insurer must give a full description of each machine, its type or name, motive power, horse-power and motor number, and both the number owned and used by the insured. In the policy it is agreed that no person under 18 years old shall operate the car, and that the company is not liable for accidents when the automobile is running at a rate of speed in excess of the legal limit or operated in any manner in violation of law.

The sense of hearing in fishes is still a matter of uncertainty. They have no ears resembling those of the higher animals, but they are sensitive to sound in some degree, although it is doubtful if this can be called hearing. Late experiments by Dr. Zenneck of Strasburg show something of the degree of sensitiveness. The sound of a bell in the water caused roach, dace and bleak to dart away 47 within 10 feet, or to show signs of disturbance if within 25 feet. When the bell was muffled and in a pool the fish were slightly disturbed.

A Tipping Bucket as a Rain Gauge

A TIPPING bucket attachment, has been added to the rain gauge of the weather bureau on top of the Custom House at St. Louis. It accurately tells of the amount of precipitation. The rain is drained into a double bucket, so poised that it tips on receiving a certain amount of water. Every movement of this kind is registered by an electrical connection.

Fountain Blacking Brush

FOUNTAIN blacking brush is the latest addition to the long list of useful appliances that inventive genius has recently contributed to the home. The commendable feature of this affair, according to the inventor, include cleanliness and thoroughness.

It will be seen that the supply of blacking, which must necessarily be of the liquid variety, is carried in a large reservoir in the back of the brush. It is fed through tiny ducts to the first three rows of bristles, which spread it upon the leather



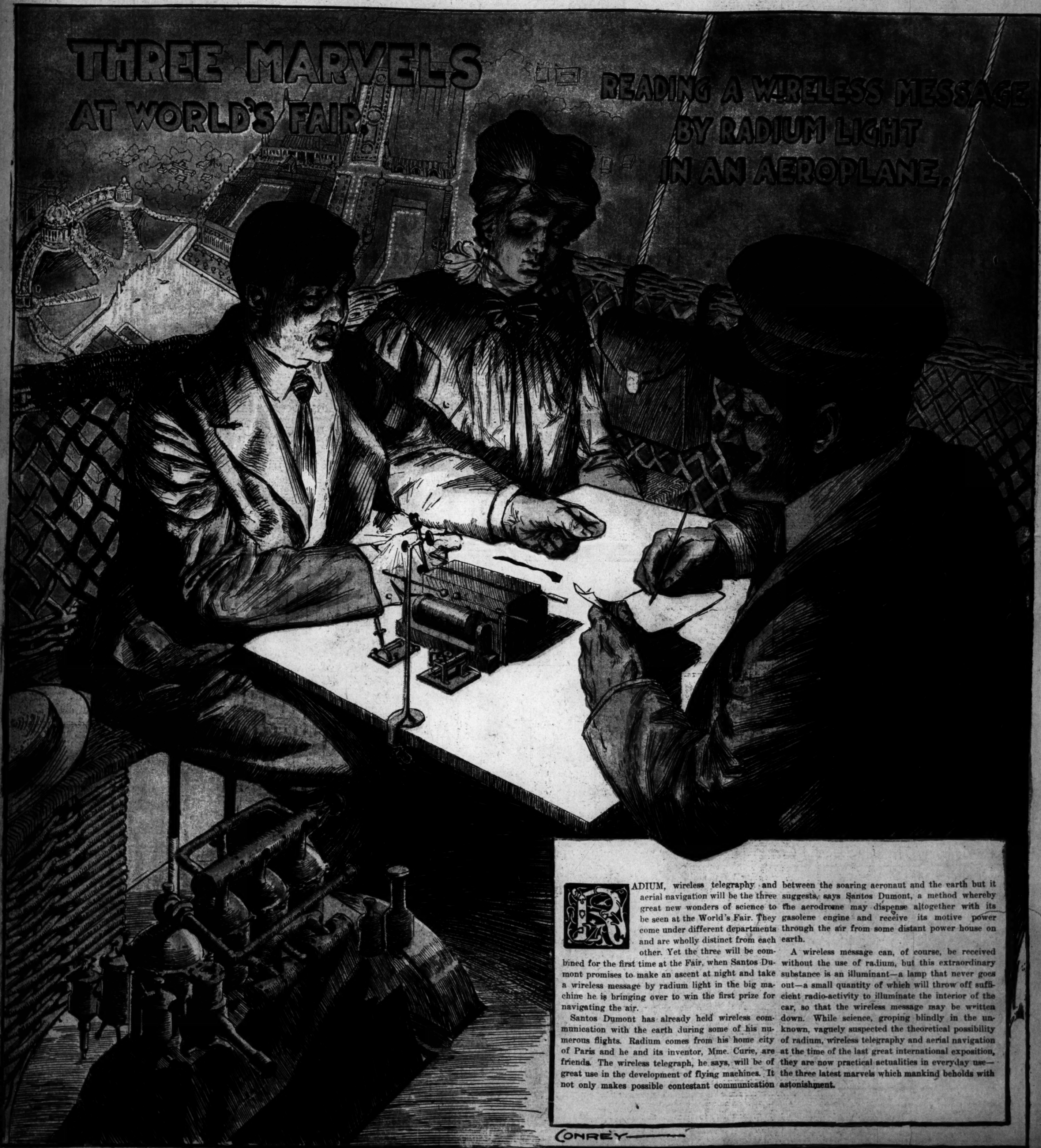
How an Olive Street Arcade Would Look



NEW YORK is constructing a beautiful arcade on Nassau street, modeled upon the famous Genoa Arcade, the Galleria Mazzini, and great public interest has been aroused by the undertaking. The accompanying illustration shows how Olive street would look as an arcade, and it is worth serious study as constituting a possible phase of the movement to beautify St. Louis. An arcade in the shopping district might be well worth while.

THREE MARVELS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

READING A WIRELESS MESSAGE BY RADIUM LIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.



RADIUM, wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation will be the three great new wonders of science to be seen at the World's Fair. They come under different departments and are wholly distinct from each other. Yet the three will be combined for the first time at the Fair, when Santos Dumont promises to make an ascent at night and take a wireless message by radium light in the big machine he is bringing over to win the first prize for navigating the air.

Santos Dumont has already held wireless communication with the earth during some of his numerous flights. Radium comes from his home city of Paris and he and its inventor, Mme. Curie, are friends. The wireless telegraph, he says, will be of great use in the development of flying machines. It not only makes possible constant communication

between the soaring aeronaut and the earth but it suggests, says Santos Dumont, a method whereby the aerodrome may dispense altogether with its gasoline engine and receive its motive power through the air from some distant power house on earth.

A wireless message can, of course, be received without the use of radium, but this extraordinary substance is an illuminant—a lamp that never goes out—a small quantity of which will throw off sufficient radio-activity to illuminate the interior of the car, so that the wireless message may be written down. While science, groping blindly in the unknown, vaguely suspected the theoretical possibility of radium, wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation at the time of the last great international exposition, they are now practical actualities in everyday use—the three latest marvels which mankind beholds with astonishment.



FUNNY SIDE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



Copyright 1904 by the Press Pub. Co.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
SUNDAY MARCH 27th 1904.

PANHANDLE PETE and the APRIL FOOLS.

1.

I'LL BET ITS PIE LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE BEFORE SHE KNEW HOW TO COOK.

WAIT TILL HE BITES DIS PEPPER PIE. DEN HE'LL KNOW ITS APRIL FOOL DAY FER SURE.

2.

BULLY! I ALWAYS DID LIKE HOT DIE

WELL WOULDN'T THAT BURN YOU UP!

3.

THEATRE TONIGHT
A LOVE STORY
FATHERS CUFFS ARE ATTACHED TO HIS SHIRT

DATS A BETTER SKY PIECE DAN MINE.

GEE! HE AINT GOING TO KICK IT

4.

LOOKS LIKE DE LATEST STYLE TENDERLOIN LID

HELL NEVER KNOW HE'S GOT IT.

TIE IT ON HIS SHOE AN' RUN

5.

AIN'T CHRISTMAS PRESENTS COMIN' LATE DIS YEAR?

SAY, MISTER SOME BODYS BEEN STRINGIN' YE.

6.

WHOSE POCKET BOOK?

WAIT A MINUTE, BOSS, YOU DROPPED A POCKET BOOK.

HEY DERE RUBBER

7.

GOOD HEAVENS! I'VE RUN INTO A COUNT!

8.

WILL A HUNDRED BE ENOUGH TO PAY YOU FOR THIS TROUBLE?

WHY-U-OH! W. SAY, HAND IT OUT SLOW CAUSE I'M NERVOUS.

9.

LOOKS LIKE THE DOWAGER DUKE OF AXMINSTER

BRING ME A HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF ICE CREAM AND ONIONS

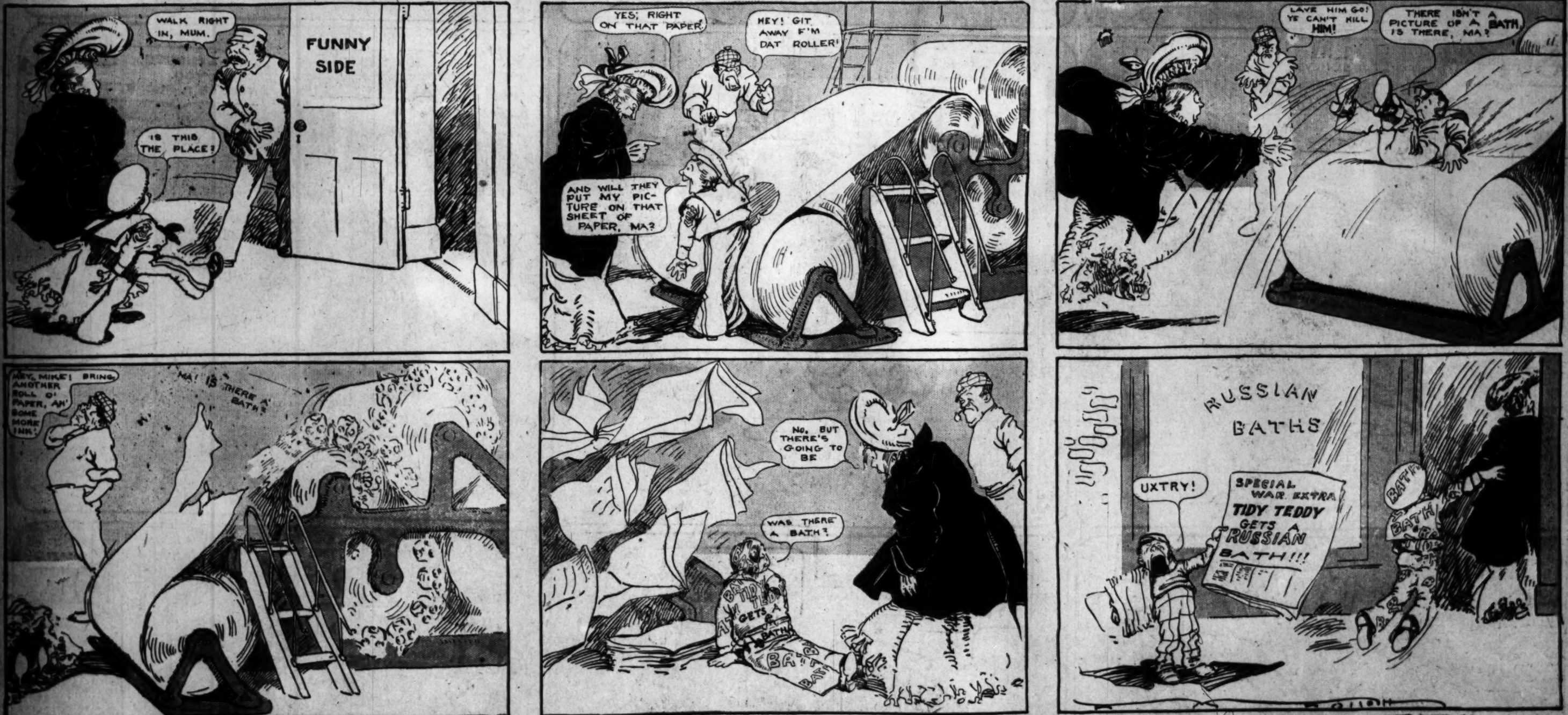
WILL ONE TABLE BE ENOUGH, SIR?

ISNT HE GRAND?

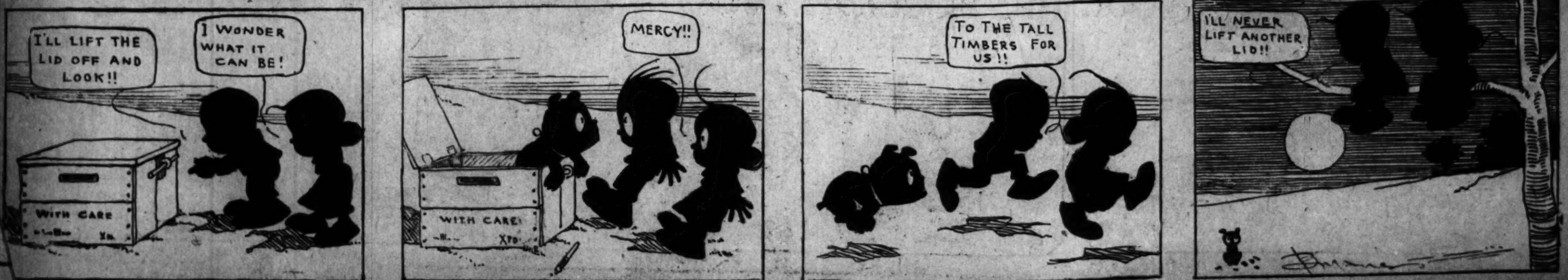
MR. BUTTIN AT THE ASTORBILT BALL.



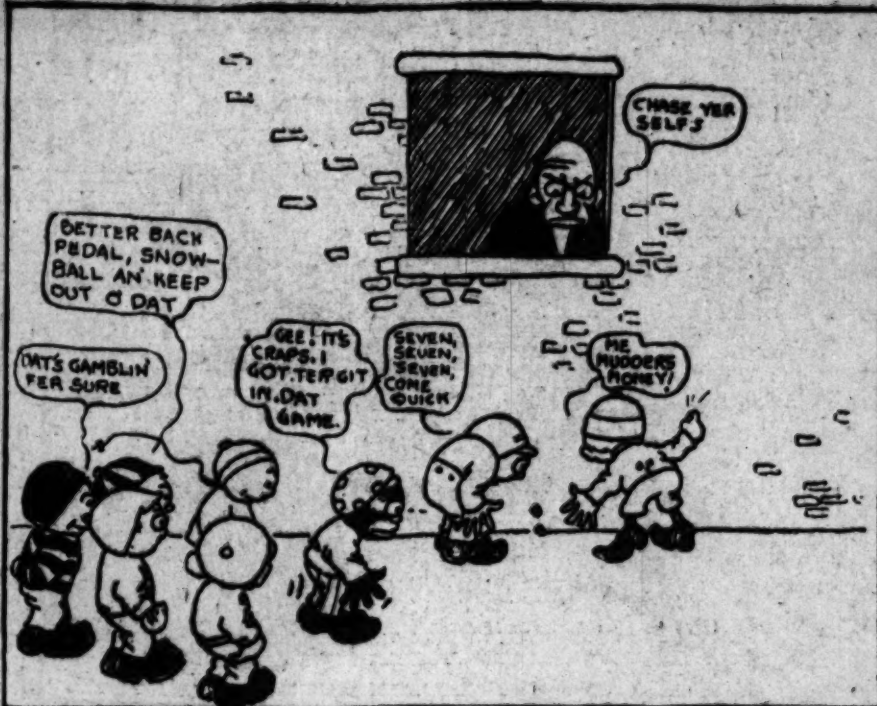
TIDY TEDDY'S VISIT TO THE POST DISPATCH.



WHAT HAPPENED WHEN WILLIE "LIFTED THE LID OFF."



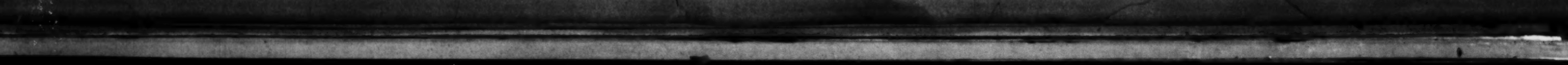
THE LADY BOUNTIFUL KIDS TRY TO KEEP THE LID ON-BY GENE CARR



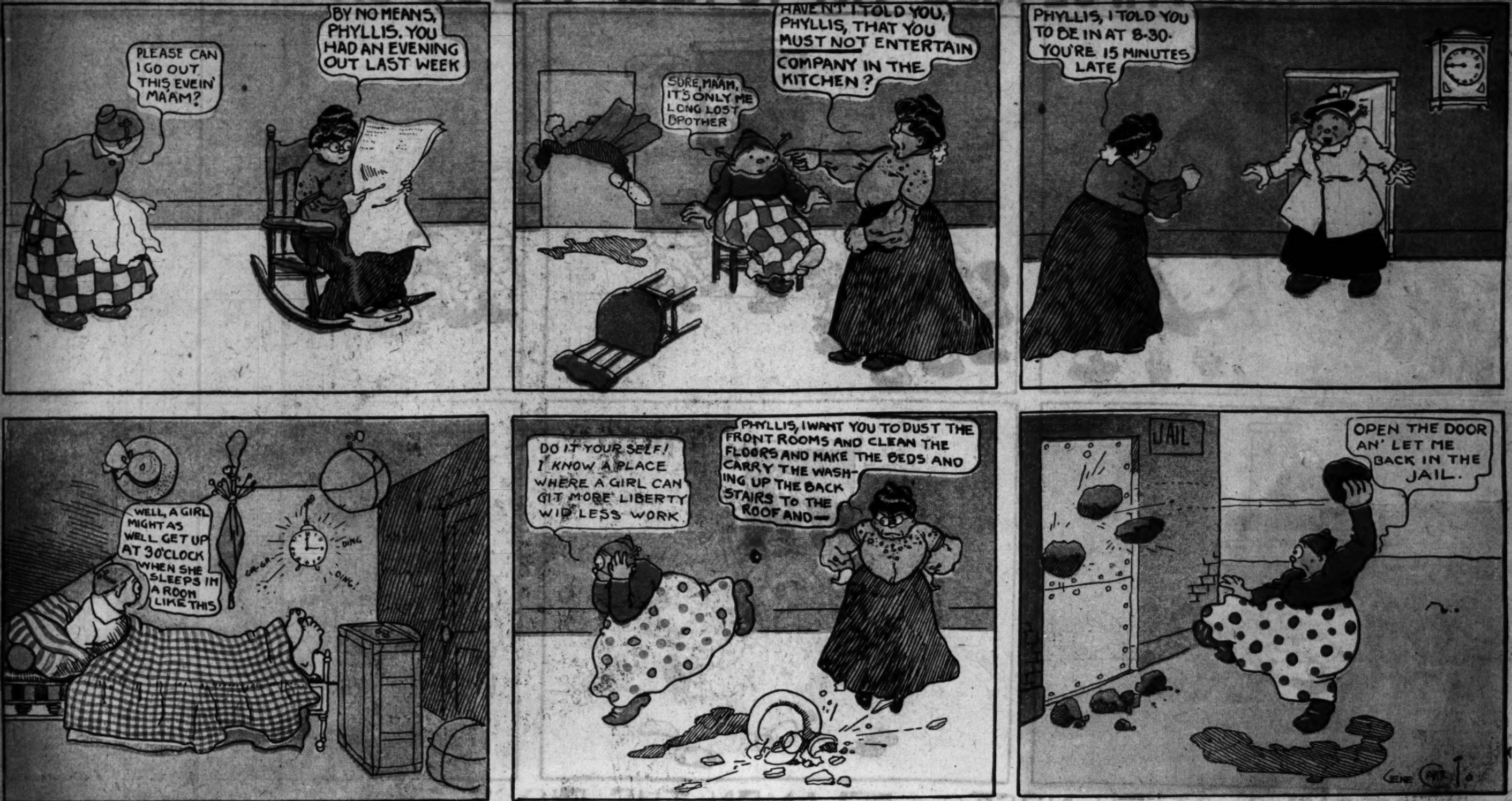
SUPERSTITIOUS SMITH MEETS A FEW MEN THE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING.



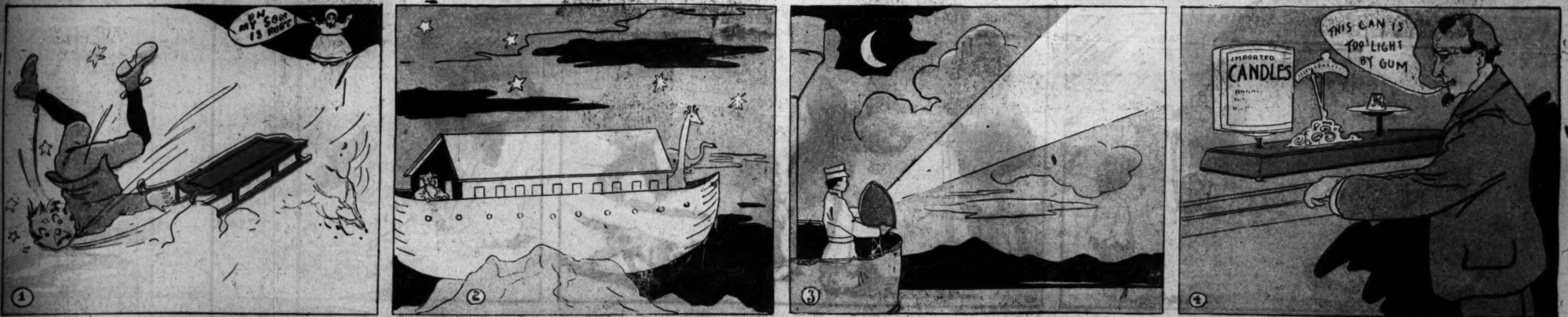
THE WISE FOOL, THE FOOLISH FOOL AND THE APRIL FOOL.



WHY PHYLLIS WANTED TO GO BACK TO JAIL-*by* GENE CARR.



THE PUZZLE OF THE LIGHTS.



DIRECTIONS FOR SOLVING THE PUZZLE.

This novel puzzle will test your ingenuity, but will not, after all, prove so difficult as to prevent you from finding a pleasant pastime in the work of its solution.

Each of the eight pictures represents a certain kind of light. The first is sunlight. Study out the other seven puzzle pictures.

and write your solutions and an article on Light (not more than 25 words) in the coupons provided for the purpose at the bottom of this page.

Send the coupons to the Puzzle Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SOLUTIONS OF LIGHT PUZZLE.

ARTICLE ON LIGHT.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Name _____

Address _____

FOR THE LIST OF THOSE SENDING THE BEST LETTERS SEE NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.